



THE SIXTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF LEICESTER,

For the Year 1915,

BY

C. KILLICK MILLARD, M.D., D.Sc.,

*Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation
Hospital and Sanatorium; Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

INCLUDING

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.
REPORT on the SANATORIUM AND ISOLATION
HOSPITAL.
REPORT on the INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.
REPORT of the PUBLIC ANALYST.
REPORT of the CHIEF INSPECTOR.
REPORT of the FOOD INSPECTORS.
REPORT of the HEALTH VISITORS.
REPORT of the REFUSE DISPOSAL DEPARTMENT.
REPORT of the STREET CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

LEICESTER:

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BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

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The Committee meet every Friday in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m.

The Committee is divided into the following Sub-Committees :—

Isolation Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary
(Chairman, Ald. Windley).

Cleansing and Refuse Disposal (Chairman, Mr. Walker).

Sanitary Inspection and Accounts (Chairman, Ald. Yearby).

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

Civil Population used for death-rates only	225,907
Population (estimated) at Mid-year 1915	232,664
Population at Census, 1911, 227,242.	
Marriages	2,808
Marriage-rate	24.13
Births	4,851
Birth-rate	20.84
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths)	3,385
Death-rate	14.98
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	122.8
Zymotic-rate	5.4
Diarrhoea-rate	3.7
Respiratory-rate	3.07
Cancer-rate	9.6
Tuberculosis-rate	1.77
Phthisis-rate	1.43
<hr/>	
Area of Borough (in acres)	8,582
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911	26.4
Number of persons per Tenement at Census, 1911	4.41
Number of Inhabited Tenements, Census, 1911	51,481
“ “ “ “ July, 1915*	53,762
Number of Empty Houses, June, 1915	464
Rateable value (November 1st, 1915)	£1,136,113
Rates in the £, 1914-15: s. d.	
Poor Rate	1 10
General District Rate	6 9

Borough extended in year 1891.

* As returned by Overseers of Poor.

96 GREAT TOWNS.

(For Comparison.)

	Average.
Birth-rate	22.7
Death-rate	15.5
Infant Mortality	117

TOWN HALL - LEICESTER

July 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1945.

The War continues to overshadow every other consideration.

Owing to the need for economy and with a view to reducing the cost of printing, it has been thought desirable to make this report as concise as possible. Much of the usual tabular matter has therefore been omitted, the letterpress has been much condensed, and the supplementary reports included in the appendix have been summarised.

The only topic which has been dealt with in any detail is that of Infant Welfare. The importance of this subject has been emphasised by the war and public health activities are being concentrated upon it.

Another subject upon which attention is now being focussed, largely on account of the war, is that of Venereal Disease. This subject will be dealt with fully in next year's report, but as no action was taken during the year under notice, only a brief reference is made to it now. (A memorandum on the Royal Commission Report has been recently sent to you.)

The retrospect for 1945 is, on the whole, satisfactory. The death-rate was apparently a little up, but the basis of estimating the death-rate has had to be radically altered in consequence of the war. The marriage-rate was greatly increased, this no doubt being entirely due to the war, and the birth-rate was reduced. The cancer-rate showed a welcome decline. Infectious diseases, apart from measles, of which a wide-spread epidemic developed in the last quarter of the year, have fortunately given little cause for anxiety.

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At the Borough Hospital and Sanatorium, Groby Road, the chief event of the year was the completion and opening of the new Sanatorium buildings, providing accommodation for 72 additional patients. The buildings have now been in continuous use for over twelve months and have proved very satisfactory.

Owing to the Poor Law Infirmary at North Erington being required by the Military Authorities, an arrangement was come to with the Board of Guardians that all Poor Law patients suffering from consumption should be admitted to the Groby Road Sanatorium. This has been carried out and partly accounts for the greatly-increased number of patients dealt with during the past year.

During the year the amount of accommodation at the Hospital set apart for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers was increased, and over 1000 were admitted. The total number of patients treated was 1968.

Altogether it will be readily understood that the work at the institution has greatly increased. A second Resident Medical Officer had to be appointed and the staff of nurses increased. Credit is due to the Matron, Miss Davies, and the other members of the staff for the way in which the extra strain upon the institution has been faced.

My best thanks are due to the Chairman, Ald. Windley, and the Members of the Committee for the continued support and confidence granted me during a very abnormal year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. Kitchick Millard

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer of Health's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

PART I.

STATISTICAL.

POPULATION.

Owing to the great disturbance of population caused by the war, the method of estimation of local and national populations which was based on the census returns is no longer to be relied upon as even approximately accurate.

The Registrar-General has accordingly devised a special method based on the returns of the National Register, which, as it so happened, was taken only six weeks from the middle of the year, 1915, under review. It was decided that only the *civil* population should be estimated, and only the deaths of civilians be reckoned in calculating death-rates, soldiers and deaths of soldiers being excluded. The method is thus described by the Registrar-General :

“The ratio of the total population less the males aged 15—65 years to the number of females aged 15—65 years at the date of the census was calculated for each administrative area, and this ratio was applied to the number of females on the National Register; the resulting product plus the number of males aged 15—65 years on the National Register was taken to be the civil population of the district.” Certain small adjustments had to be made and the populations of public institutions had to be excluded.

On this basis the civil population of the Borough of Leicester for the year 1915 works out at 225,907, as compared with a population of 232,664 in the previous year. The diminution represents the temporary loss due to men serving with the forces.

It is on this basis that the *death-rate* has been calculated.

On the other hand, for the purpose of the *birth-rate* and *marriage-rate* the total population must obviously be taken, and it has been thought best by the Registrar-General to adhere to the estimate of population for 1914, viz., 232,664.

In the case of Leicester, owing to the great artificial prosperity of almost all the local industries in consequence of the war, it is probable that the latter is somewhat below the real figure.

It is to be understood that this method of estimating population is only to be regarded as a purely temporary expedient necessitated by the present extraordinary situation.

NUMBER OF INHABITED AND EMPTY HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough on July 1st, 1915, was 53,762. The number of empty houses and premises at the middle of the year was 464, compared with 492 twelve months before, and at the beginning of the present year there were 397 empty houses and premises in the Borough.

MARRIAGES.

The year 1915 has been a quite remarkable one as regards marriages. Undoubtedly the war and the abnormal times through which we have been passing have acted as a great stimulus to marriage. This is partly due, no doubt, to the high wages earned by the working classes, and partly to the fact that many engaged men have got married sooner than would otherwise have been the case owing to their being about to leave for the front. Sentimental considerations have also, no doubt, largely contributed.

The total number of marriages registered in the Borough was 2808, as compared with 1949 in 1911, and with 1901 in 1913.

The *Marriage-rate* was 24·13, as compared with 16·75 in the previous year.

Of the total marriages, 1579 took place in Anglican Churches, and 1229 elsewhere. Marriages were most frequent in the last quarter and least so in the first quarter.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Leicester during the year was 4851 (including 19 births occurring at the Poor Law Infirmary* at North Evington, which is just outside the Borough). Of this number 2447 were males and 2404 were females. This is a decrease of 293 on the figures for the previous year.

It is easy to understand why the war should produce a substantial decline in the number of births, so many of the husbands being away from home.

The *Birth rate* was 20·84 per 1000 population, compared with 22·10 in the previous year. This is much the lowest rate hitherto recorded.

The birth-rate in the 97 Great Towns during 1915 was 22·7, as compared with 24·9 in the previous year, so that the drop has been even greater for the whole country.

Illegitimate Births.—These numbered 248, or just the same figure as in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the increase in illegitimacy, which at one time it was feared would result from the war, has not occurred.

Still-births.—During 1915, 42 still-births were notified by medical men, and 97 by midwives. During the same period the number of still-births interred at the three Borough Cemeteries was: Gilroes, 77; Welford Road, 98; Belgrave, 6. Total, 181,

* After the first quarter of the year the Poor Law Infirmary was transferred to Swain Street, which is in the Borough, North Evington being given up to the Military Authorities.

so that apparently 42 still-births escaped notification. It is well, therefore, to remind both medical practitioners and midwives of their legal obligation to notify still-births since the Notification of Births Act was adopted in Leicester.

DEATHS.

In calculating the number of deaths of residents of Leicester it has been directed by the Registrar-General that all the deaths of men serving with the forces, either at home or abroad, shall be excluded. This seems the only logical and practicable method.

Excluding, therefore, the military deaths, and making the usual corrections for institutional and transferable deaths, we find that the total number of deaths to be debited to Leicester was 3385, viz., males, 1797, and females, 1588.

Death-rate.—The death-rate, calculated upon the special population of 225,907, as explained above, was 14·98. This is a higher figure than has been experienced since 1906. In view, however, of the new method of calculating population too much importance need not be attached to the apparent increase in the death-rate.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 596, equivalent to an *Infant Mortality* per 1 000 births of 122·8, as compared with 119·9 in the previous year.

The question of infant mortality has come very prominently forward during the year owing to the war. The measures being taken to reduce it and to generally improve the conditions of infant life are dealt with in a later section.

DEATHS AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

There were 45 deaths of illegitimate infants, equal to a death-rate of 181 per 1,000 illegitimate births, compared with a rate of 122 for all infants.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were 207 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, the chief causes being measles 73, and diarrhoea 84.

The *Zymotic Death-rate* was 54 as compared with 113 in the previous year. The year was rather a bad one as regards measles and whooping cough.

CANCER.

The deaths from cancer and other forms of malignant disease during 1915 numbered 219, compared with 267 in 1914. Of the total, 99 were in males and 120 in females.

The *Cancer-rate* was 96 per 100,000, as compared with 110 in 1914.

This is a very satisfactory decrease, especially in view of the fact that the deaths from cancer have been steadily increasing for so many years.

WARD STATISTICS.

(See Tables 1—6.)

DEATH-RATES.

Once again Knighton and Spinney Hill Wards came out with the lowest death-rates of any of the municipal wards, viz., 9.0 and 9.2 respectively, and Westcotes came third with 9.6. These are all residential districts. We then come to the wards largely inhabited by the artizan class, and we find West Humberstone with a death-rate of 12.0, the Abbey with 12.1, and Aylestone with 12.8. De Montfort comes next with 12.9, and St. Martin's with 13.7. At the other end of the scale we have Wyggeston with by far the highest rate of any ward, viz., 26.5. Next comes Newton, 18.2; Wycliffe, 17.0; and Charnwood, 16.8.

As mentioned last year, the unenviable distinction of having the worst death-rate in the Borough, which for so many years was borne by Newton Ward, appears now to have passed definitely to Wyggeston, which has been in this position for the

last five years. It should be noted that the alteration in the relative position of the two wards is due to a lowering of the death-rate on the part of Newton, rather than any raising of the rate in Wyggeston. It is possible, however, that demolition of old cottage property in courts, to make way for new factories, &c., in Newton Ward, and which were largely occupied by old people, amongst whom the death-rate was necessarily high, may have contributed to the improved position of Newton Ward.

The death-rate for the whole Borough was 14·98.

BIRTH-RATES.

As has been the case for many years, the birth-rate in De Montfort Ward was far lower than in any other part of the Borough. Last year it touched the record low figure of only 10·3 per 1000. For the last four years the birth-rate in De Montfort Ward has been lower than the death-rate. The next lowest rates were in Knighton, Spinney Hill and Westcotes, viz., 15·5, 15·8 and 15·9 respectively.

At the other end of the scale we have Newton, 28·2; Wyggeston, 26·5; St. Margaret's, 25·6; and Latimer, 25·2.

The birth-rate for the whole Borough was 20·84.

INFANT MORTALITY.

If anything were needed to bring home the essentially preventable character of infant mortality and the influence of environment, we find the evidence in the contrasts between the infant mortality rates in the various districts of the town. Last year Knighton Ward easily eclipsed all previous records with an infant mortality (i.e., deaths under 1 year per 1000 births) of only 22. The actual facts were that 261 infants were born and only six infants under the age of twelve months died! Other wards with low rates were Spinney Hill, 67; Westcotes, 76; the Abbey, 89; and West Humberstone, 90.

At the other end of the scale we find Wyggeston, 244; St. Margaret's, 184; Charnwood, 182; De Montfort, 171;

Newton, 158. The latter ward shows a drop as compared with the previous year which is all the more satisfactory in view of the special efforts now being made in this ward by a voluntary organisation (the Newton Ward Infant Consultation Centre Committee) to combat infant mortality.

Speaking generally, the same observations apply which have been made in previous years, as to the low birth-rates and low infant mortality obtaining in the better class parts of the town, as compared with the high birth rates and excessive infant mortality to be found in the poorer districts. It is true that a high birth-rate is not necessarily accompanied by a high rate of infant mortality; nor is a low birth-rate always accompanied by a low rate of infant mortality. De Montfort Ward last year was a case in point, for with an altogether abnormally low birth-rate (only 10·3), the infant mortality was far too high, viz., 171.

It is not easy to explain why De Montfort Ward should constitute an exception, but it only serves to emphasise the rule that high birth-rates and high infant mortality rates are usually associated and *vice versa*.

The average rates for the past five years in each ward are given in Table 4.

The steps that are now being taken to combat infant mortality is dealt with in Part III., under Infant and Maternity Welfare.

As regards infantile diarrhoea, the only ward in 1915 in which this was serious was Wygggeston. Zymotic diseases other than diarrhoea were bad in Wygggeston, Latimer, St. Margaret's and Charnwood. Phthisis was highest in Latimer, Charnwood, Wygggeston, St. Margaret's, Newton and Wycliffe. It was lowest in St. Martin's, Knighton, De Montfort, Spinney Hill and Westcotes.

PART II.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox occurred in Leicester during 1915. During the past nine years only a single case has occurred, viz., in 1913, from which no spread resulted.

VACCINATION STATISTICS, 1915.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations registered and the "exemptions" granted during the year:—

Public.	Private.	Total Vaccinations.	Exemptions Granted.
120	72	192	3812

The number of vaccinations in Leicester continues to decrease.

The total number of births registered during the year was 4,851, so that the vaccinations amounted to 3·9 per cent., whilst the exemptions amounted to 78·5 per cent.

During the past 16 years, whilst 90,143 children have been born, only 12,628 vaccinations, public and private, or 14·0 per cent. of the births, have been registered.

SCARLET FEVER.

(Cases, 332: Deaths, 2.)

During 1915 the number of cases of scarlet fever occurring was 332, whilst the number of deaths attributed to it was only two. These are the smallest numbers hitherto recorded.

Both cases and deaths have been falling during the last ten years, and especially during the last three years.

It would be unwise, however, to assume that the disease will not again become epidemic. The history of the disease in the Borough shows that after several years of very low prevalence we must expect to have a sequel of years of increased prevalence.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CASES.

By a "primary" case is meant the first case in any outbreak occurring in a household, subsequent cases being referred to as "secondary." In 1915, out of a total of 332 cases of scarlet fever reported there were 283 "primary" and only 49 secondary cases.

RETURN CASES.

During the year, 226 scarlet fever patients were discharged from Hospital, and in six instances, or 2·6 per cent., the return home was followed within a period of six weeks by a further case. Such cases are usually referred to as "return cases."

DIPHTHERIA.

(Cases, 156 ; Deaths, 27.)

The number of cases of diphtheria reported during 1915 was not excessive, and was about the same as in the last ten years; but the deaths were more numerous, indicating a greater severity. The fatality or case mortality was at the rate of 17·3 per cent., which is higher than at any time since the severe epidemic of 1900 and 1901.

The causation of diphtheria is very obscure. Popularly it is supposed to be caused by bad smells, "sewer gas" and defective drains. Whenever a case of diphtheria occurs in the Borough, it is an old-established custom that the drains shall be tested, and if defects are found, as they frequently are, it is usually assumed that such defects have had something to do with the outbreak of diphtheria.

Present-day expert opinion, however, attributes a very small and unimportant rôle to sanitary defects in the causation

of the disease. Statistics seem to show that quite as many drainage defects are to be found in other houses where no case of diphtheria has occurred.

Removal to Hospital.— Out of the 156 cases notified, 110, or 70 per cent., were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. Particulars of these will be found in the Hospital Report.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Antitoxin is supplied free on application to medical practitioners for the use of patients who are not in a position to pay for it. During the year, 35 doses were thus supplied to 13 medical practitioners. A supply is kept for the purpose at the offices of the M.O.H., Town Hall. When the latter is closed (Saturday afternoon or Sunday), it can be obtained from the Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

(Cases, 13 ; Deaths, 2.)

Enteric or typhoid fever was less prevalent than has ever been the case before. Only 13 cases were notified in the whole year as compared with 18 and 21 in the two previous years. As showing what a great improvement has taken place it may be mentioned that prior to 1902 the cases notified never fell below 100 and sometimes went up to 200 or 300 per annum.

Moreover, there were only two fatal cases in the whole Borough, whereas fifteen years ago there were from 20 to 40 per annum.

It really looks as if, before long, the disease may be entirely abolished.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

(Cases, 10 ; Deaths, 2).

During 1915 ten cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified. Of these, three cases notified from the Royal Infirmary were found to be in patients admitted from the county, and the

notification certificates were accordingly forwarded to the M.O.H. for the district concerned. Two other cases were in soldiers notified from the 1/5 Northern General Hospital. Of the remaining five cases belonging to the Borough one was in an infant, seven months old; two were in children under ten years; one was in a lad of 15; and one was in a woman of 20.

The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically in the two military cases and in two of the five Borough cases.

The number of deaths registered was 2.

MEASLES.

(Deaths, 73.)

In the last quarter of the year an epidemic of measles occurred, and there were 73 fatal cases: 62 of these were in children below five years of age. The epidemic continued through the whole of the first quarter of 1916.

The great event of the year, 1915, in connection with this disease was the decision of the L.G.B. to make measles (including German measles) compulsorily notifiable. The announcement of this decision came as a great surprise, because the measure had been repeatedly tried by many local authorities in the past, and after being persevered with for considerable periods it had almost invariably been abandoned on the ground of its comparative inutility—any slight advantage obtained being considered quite incommensurate with the very heavy cost entailed.

Moreover, it had been found in practice that much of the information given by compulsory notification could be obtained free of cost by means of school notification, such information being usually sufficient for the putting in practice of such administrative action as it is practicable to take in connection with measles.

Under the Measles Regulations, 1916, made by the L.G.B., and which came into operation on January 1st, 1916, the duty of notifying was thrown upon both parent (or guardian) and medical attendant, just as is the case under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. The fees payable to medical men

are the same as under the Notification Act, but only the notification of the first case in a house within two months is called for. No fee is payable to the parent who notifies.

In practice, this dual responsibility for notification will mean—just as is the case with the Notification Act—that notification by parents will not be carried out. It would probably have been far better to have made the disease notifiable (without payment) by parents and guardians only, and left the medical men out of the case altogether. For just in that class of case where information of the existence of the disease would be most calculated to be of service, viz., amongst the very poor, no medical man is likely to be in attendance and the cases, therefore, will remain unnotified.

COST OF CARRYING OUT THE NEW MEASLES REGULATIONS IN LEICESTER.

The cost of carrying out the new regulations will be very considerable owing to the widespread character of measles epidemics—the great majority of children suffering from this disease sooner or later. It may be mentioned that during the first quarter of 1916, the notification of measles cost over £300, whilst the notification of all other notifiable diseases put together only cost a little over £40. (N.B.—The fee for Notification has since been temporarily reduced during the war from 2/6 to 1/-). It is to be hoped that the Government will agree to refund half of this expenditure, just as they do with other expenditure on Infant Welfare.

If there were good reason to hope that the expenditure of this money would effect an appreciable saving of infant life, no one ought to grudge it. It is extremely problematical, however, in the light of past experience, whether notification is likely to have any appreciable effect. Even the L.G.B. do not suggest that it is likely to materially reduce the prevalence of the disease, still less to prevent epidemics.

MEASLES AND SCHOOL CLOSURE.

It has not been the custom hitherto to resort, to any extent, to the practice of school closure during epidemics of

measles, and during the epidemic which began at end of the year, only three schools (i.e., the infants' department only) were closed, these being Clarendon Park, Avenue Road and Knighton.

It is certainly the case that measles is frequently contracted at school—it could not be otherwise in view of the highly infectious nature of the complaint—and therefore closure of schools at first sight seems a reasonable and appropriate measure. Moreover, as the great majority of the scholars above the infants' departments are found in practice to have had the disease, it is only the latter departments that need to be closed. *A priori*, then, school closure for measles might appear the proper course to take. Unfortunately, it has been tried in many towns for many years and the effect is very disappointing. It would appear that an epidemic may sometimes be prevented from spreading as rapidly as would otherwise be the case, but if tried over a series of years no appreciable diminution is apparent.

The reason why preventive measures have not been more successful in the case of measles, lies probably in the fact that measles is highly infectious, even before the rash appears, during the stage of "invasion," when the symptoms are merely those of a feverish cold.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Only 19 deaths were ascribed to whooping cough, which is much below the average. Whooping cough, like measles and diarrhoea, is one of the chief causes of infant mortality. Whilst it may attack children, and even adults, of any age if not protected by a previous attack, it is usually fatal only in very young children. For children under the age of twelve months about ten per cent. of the attacks prove fatal. In any case it is a very distressing affection and frequently causes permanent injury to health. Epidemics do not tend to be quite so "explosive" in character, as is often the case with measles, and the number of deaths annually varies less in consequence.

Every effort should be made by parents to protect children, and especially young or delicate children, from contracting it.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

(Cases, 25; Deaths, 12.)

Both the cases notified and deaths registered from puerperal fever were more numerous in 1915 than in previous years. Of the 25 cases reported, 12 occurred in the practice of midwives, the remainder in the practice of medical men or at various institutions—the Maternity Hospital, Poor Law Infirmary, the Royal Infirmary and the Faire Hospital, in the last two instances following operations.

All cases of puerperal fever occurring in the practice of midwives are inquired into. An inspector visits the house, the midwife attends at the Town Hall and is interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, and if thought necessary the medical man who notified the case is communicated with.

In the case of one midwife two cases occurred in her practice almost simultaneously, i.e., within a few days of each other. This was the only instance where there was any reason to suspect a connection between any of the cases. Both cases unfortunately proved fatal. The midwife in question was naturally greatly upset by the occurrence. She voluntarily withdrew from practice for a considerable period. Indeed, at first it was her intention to retire from practice altogether.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(Inflammation of the Eyes of the Newly-born.)

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has now been a notifiable disease for two years. In 1914, 55 cases were notified. In 1915 the number was 61. Four other cases were notified but were found not to be ophthalmia. Of these, 36 were notified by medical men, and 15 by midwives, and 10 by doctor and midwife. 13 were in public institutions, and were not visited. All other cases were at once visited by one of the Health Visitors in order to ensure that the case was receiving proper attention. Frequent re-visits are made until the termination of the case. The total

number of visits and re-visits paid to ophthalmia cases during the year was 227. Two cases died, and in one case the sight of one eye was partially lost, but all the other cases visited made good recoveries. In some cases a private medical practitioner attends the patient, and if desired the District Nursing Association sends a district nurse to supervise the frequent irrigation of the eyes which is necessary in these cases. Frequently the infant is taken as an out-patient to the Royal Infirmary. Out of the 61 cases notified, 17 went to the Infirmary as out-patients. The objection to this course is that a daily visit to the Infirmary is necessary, and in some cases two or even three daily visits. Sometimes a long journey across the town has to be made, and in view of the tender age of the infant (usually under a fortnight) and the fact that the journey must be made irrespective of the weather, and that the person taking the infant is usually any neighbour who can be secured for the purpose, it is obvious that the arrangement is not a very satisfactory one. The inevitable waiting about at the Infirmary is also a drawback.

On the other hand, the Royal Infirmary has very little in-patient accommodation to spare for these cases at the present time whilst special demands are being made upon the institution. Also, unless the infant is to be separated from the mother, the latter would have to be admitted also. During 1915 apparently only some three ophthalmia cases from the Borough were admitted as in-patients.

To try and meet these difficulties, and yet to ensure that all cases receive proper treatment as far as possible, the Sanitary Committee has authorised the payment of the fees of private medical practitioners in necessitous cases, when it is not thought desirable that the case should be taken to the Infirmary, and it has also been authorised in special cases, when institutional treatment is thought necessary, but when admission as an in-patient to the Royal Infirmary is unobtainable, to admit such cases to the Borough Isolation Hospital, provided the necessary accommodation is available at the time.

As this arrangement was not come to during the year under review it is not necessary to refer to it further.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

(Diarrhœa deaths, 84: Enteritis deaths, 88.)

There is so much confusion between the terms enteritis and diarrhœa, many medical men using the terms as almost synonymous, that it is best to consider them together as representing one cause of death. Strictly speaking, enteritis should only be classified with diarrhœa when prefixed by the term "epidemic" or "zymotic." Enteritis when not thus distinguished appears in the classified Mortality Table at the end of this report, grouped under the head of "Diseases of Digestive Organs," whereas diarrhœa appears under "Zymotic Diseases."

During the year 84 deaths were ascribed to diarrhœa, of which 81 were in children under five years of age; whilst 88 were ascribed to enteritis, of which 79 were under five years. Together there were 172 deaths as compared with 119 in 1914, and 154 in 1913.

There is a growing belief, which would appear to be well-founded, that there is a direct causal relationship between the common house-fly and epidemic diarrhœa, in fact, that the former acts as a carrier of the specific germ which causes epidemic diarrhœa. It is certain that hot summers, when flies abound, are usually also bad summers for diarrhœa; and it is easy to understand from the dirty habits of the fly how this may come about. It is believed that the most hopeful direction in which to attack infant diarrhœa is in efforts to diminish the number of house-flies; and it is believed that the best way of doing this is by abolishing their breeding places, which are to be found in many kinds of filth, but especially in heaps of horse manure. If this is so it is reasonable to regard the increasing use of motor traction in place of horses as likely to have a very beneficial effect on infant mortality. In the meantime, the need for frequent removals (say once a fortnight) of all heaps of horse manure in urban districts is obvious, especially in summer time when flies are breeding.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following figures show the cases notified and the deaths registered during the year 1915:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including phthisis) ...	901	325
Abdominal Tuberculosis (tabes mesenterica, tub. peritonitis, tub. enteritis)	33	12
Cerebral Tuberculosis (hydrocephalus, tub. meningitis)	14	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis	112	35
Total all forms of Tuberculosis ...	1060	401

The Tuberculosis death-rate was 177 per 100,000 population. This figure is considerably above the average.

The increase in 1915 was due to the increased number of deaths from pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dr. Thomson, in his report on the work of the Dispensary, states that he believes that much of the increase is apparent rather than real, and is due to improved diagnosis, largely resulting directly or indirectly, to the work done at the Dispensary and to the increased attention now being paid to this disease. It is probable that this explanation is to some extent correct.

It is difficult to say how far the War and the conditions arising from it, *e.g.*, high prices of necessaries, may have contributed to the increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES IN DEALING
WITH TUBERCULOSIS

These have been carried on during the year as usual. The work done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary will be found summarised in Dr. Thomson's Report in Appendix III; whilst the work done at the Sanatorium is shown in Dr. Johnstone's Report in Appendix IV.

Undoubtedly a very large amount of work is now being accomplished by the Municipality in the way of providing treatment for Tuberculosis, and although there is still plenty of room

for further progress it may certainly be claimed that the victims of this disease are better looked after than ever before. This applies to the non-insured equally with the insured patient. At the same time it is certainly disappointing that our efforts to prevent the disease have so far met with much less success than was to be hoped. It is probable that further advance in our knowledge of the disease, and its underlying causes, is necessary before we shall succeed in stamping it out.

For this reason all research work in connection with the disease is to be welcomed.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH PHTHISIS.

A noteworthy event during the year was the publication of the First Report of the Special Investigation Committee of the Medical Research Committee (National Health Insurance) upon the incidence of Phthisis in relation to Occupation. The report is of special interest to Leicester and but for the need of limiting the size of the present report for the sake of economy in printing I should have given a full summary of it. It must suffice to say that the Committee went into the subject of Phthisis and the Boot and Shoe Trade very exhaustively, and though it cannot be said that they made any important discovery or came to any very startling conclusion, the report stands as a highly-important piece of painstaking investigation. Briefly the conclusion come to was that the chief cause of consumption in the shoe trade was the sedentary nature of the occupation and the close juxtaposition of the workers which favoured spread of the disease by direct infection. They recommended improved ventilation and suggested the establishment of a workplace for consumptives in connection with a Sanatorium.

PART III.

GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

In connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home Work.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year
1915 for the County Borough of Leicester.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	996	160	None
Workshops	1015	77	None
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises)	None	None	None
Total	2011	237	None

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	42	39	None	None
Want of Ventilation	13	13	..	..
Overcrowding	None	None	..	..
Other Nuisances	165	140	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient	10	8	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act	None	None	..	..
Total	200	200	None	None

3. —Home Work.

The number of lists received from employers were as follows :

	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.
Wearing Apparel (making)	60	1704	45	1022

The number of addresses of out-workers received from other Councils was 21.

The number of addresses of out-workers forwarded to other Councils was 515.

No notices were served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists, and there were no prosecutions.

The number of inspections of outworkers' premises was 238. There were no special instances found of out-work being done on unwholesome or infected premises.

4.—Registered Workshops.

The number of workshops on the Register is 879.

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of Act	0
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Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	36
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Reports sent to Inspector	36
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Other	0
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Underground Bakerhouses in use at end of year	2
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Certificates granted during the year...	0
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HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Owing to the War the work of improving old and poor-class cottage property in the Borough had, perforce, to be largely suspended. It would obviously be unreasonable to press property owners to make extensive structural alterations at a time like the present, even it were practicable for them to comply. Consequently only urgent cases have been dealt with, and in such cases the alterations and improvements called for have been less drastic than would have been the case in pre-war times.

The following statement shows the number of houses dealt with during 1915:—

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909	...	...	...	12,093
Number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	30
Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	30
Number of Closing Orders actually made:				
Housing and Town Planning Act	...	4	}	4
Local Act	...	0		
Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	20
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	0
General character of the defects found to exist	{ general dilapidation and want of repair.			
Number of dwelling houses in which repairs are in hand	...	...	...	6

INFANT AND MATERNITY WELFARE.

The War has had the inevitable effect of "damping down" many public health activities. This has been specially true as regards housing improvements. A conspicuous exception, however, exists in the case of infant and maternity welfare work. Increased activity in this direction had already set in before the war, and the Government decision to share the cost of infant welfare schemes with local authorities was arrived at, it will be recollected, just before war broke out. The war, however, has given a great impetus to the movement because it has emphasised, as probably nothing else could have done, the importance of conserving the young life of the Nation.

What is being done in Leicester.

In Leicester, Municipal and voluntary effort are going hand in hand. The happiest co-operation exists between the Corporation, working through the Sanitary Committee, and voluntary societies—the Leicester Health Society and the Newton Ward Infant Consultation Centre Committee.

I.—The Leicester Health Society.

The Leicester Health Society, founded nine years ago, is doing excellent work in Leicester. It has for some time concentrated its efforts upon infant welfare work. It has started nine "Schools for Mothers" or "Babies' Welcomes" in various parts of the Borough. It employs two whole-time Health Visitors (Nurses Prior and Reed) and has a large number of voluntary workers, including a band of about 50 voluntary visitors, whose work it is to visit and re-visit births in the district allotted to them.

The Council of the Society meets once a month, and there are two principal Sub-Committees.

The organization of each School for Mothers is as follows:—There is a Lady Superintendent, with several (four or more) helpers—all these are voluntary workers. There is one Nurse or Health Visitor—a paid whole-time official; and a Medical Officer (a woman) is attached to each school and attends once a fortnight. The School itself meets on one afternoon a week. The Schools are held in premises rented for the purpose for the one afternoon a week that they are required.

The Society gets substantial assistance from the Corporation as mentioned below.

The Society is fortunate in having two most active and enthusiastic honorary Secretaries—Dr. N. I. Spriggs and Mrs. Cardinal Taylor, in addition to other earnest workers, amongst whom may be mentioned Mrs. Appleton, convener of the Schools Sub-Committee. These ladies and gentlemen devote a large amount of time and effort to the work of the Society.

The Sanitary Committee are represented on the Council of the Society by its chairman, Ald. Windley, and the Medical Officer of Health, the latter being Vice-Chairman of the Council. Recently two additional members of the Sanitary Committee have been elected on the Council of the Society.

2.—The Newton Ward Infant Consultation Centre Committee.

The Newton Ward Centre was started in 1913, as a memorial to the late Mrs. H. H. Peach. It confines its operations almost entirely to a single area—the Newton Ward. This ward was selected as the infant mortality was very high, indeed at one time the highest of any ward in the Borough.

The Committee have taken permanent premises in High-cross Street, which have been adapted for the purpose, and employ a whole-time Health Visitor—Nurse Hobbs. The work aims at being very thorough, and on a more intensive system than has been found possible hitherto in the rest of the Borough. The premises are open daily.

The Chairman is Mr. Arnold Viccars, and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. H. Peach.

Hitherto the Committee has raised its own funds and been quite independent of assistance from the Corporation. For the sake of convenience medical requisites for the Infant Consultations are provided through the Health Department of the Corporation, as in the case of the Health Society, but as a small charge is made for them it is anticipated that the medical requisite account will not show any considerable loss. The Centre is undoubtedly doing excellent work.

3.—The Sanitary Committee.

The Corporation of Leicester, acting through the Sanitary Committee, are responsible for the following Infant Welfare work:

(a) Employs four whole-time Health Visitors (two of them were only added to the staff early in 1916) who devote almost the whole of their time to Infant Welfare work. On certain

afternoons each week they attend at the particular school or schools to which they are allotted, being lent by the Sanitary Committee to the Health Society for this purpose; at other times they are looking up absentees from their Schools for Mothers, and visiting and re-visiting births, cases of measles, &c. During the epidemic of measles early in 1916 two of them devoted much of their time to nursing measles cases.

(b) Allows the two Women Medical Officers at the Borough Hospital and Sanatorium to attend between them once a fortnight at six of the schools; and the M.O.H. and one Woman Medical Officer to attend between them twice a week at the Infant Consultation at the Milk Dépôt.

(c) Provides "Medical Requisites" for the Infant Consultations in connection with all the schools, and also for those in connection with the Newton Ward Centre. As, however, medical requisites are sold and not given away, this does not involve much expense.

(d) Makes a grant of £50 a year to the funds of the Health Society.

(e) Pays the rent and caretaker in connection with four schools.

(f) Has provided the equipment at some schools.

(g) Provides an Infants' Milk Dépôt where dried milk is supplied (see separate Report for statistics). The Manageress devotes a portion of her time (about half) to Infant Welfare work apart from the sale of milk. Thus she attends one afternoon at one of the Schools for Mothers (St. Barnabas) and also visits cases in the town; on two afternoons a week she attends at the Infant Consultations which are held in connection with the Milk Dépôt.

The amount of money provided in the estimates for Infant Welfare Work for the financial year, 1916—1917, is £732, nearly half of which it is anticipated that the Government will refund.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT.

During the year the Midwives Act has been administered as usual. There are 31 midwives practising in the Borough. During 1915 three new-comers started practice, but there were two deaths and two others ceased practising, one having left the town. Nineteen of the 31 midwives are trained, the remainder being "*bona fide*" midwives in practice before the passing of the Act, who were therefore allowed to be registered.

The supervision and inspection of midwives is carried out by the M.O.H., assisted by one of the Corporation Health Visitors (Miss L. Walker), who is herself a trained midwife. All midwives attend at the office of the M.O.H. two or three times a year, bringing with them their case-books and midwifery bags for inspection. They also attend individually as occasion requires.

No midwife was struck off the roll during the year, nor was there any case of serious breach of the rules.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year Inspector Tyldesley has carried on this work single-handed, Mr. Sowerbutts (1st Lieut., A.S.C.) being with the Army.

Special attention has been given, at the request of the Food Department of the L.G.B., to the inspection of premises catering for or supplying provisions to troops. There are only a few firms in Leicester in this category.

A report by Mr. Tyldesley on the year's work is appended.

PUBLIC HEALTH MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

During the year the Public Analyst has examined 79 samples of milk for preservatives. In no case were they found to be present.

The regulations as regards the labelling of cream, are, I believe, being generally observed in the Borough.

CREMATION.

The number of cremations taking place at the Leicester Borough Crematorium at Gilroes Cemetery was 22. Eleven of these were from outside the Borough. This is the largest number since the Crematorium was opened in 1902.

DISINFECTION.

The total number of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected by steam during the year was 1690. The number of houses or parts of houses disinfected was 1224.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Reference was made in the last Report to the work now being attempted by the National Committee for the Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution, and it was mentioned that the special standard apparatus devised by that body had been installed in Leicester in the open space in front of St. Margaret's Works, by permission of Messrs. N. Corah & Sons.

The Sanitary Committee decided, in view of the urgent need for economy in consequence of the war, that the expense of having monthly analysis ought not to be incurred and therefore decided to discontinue them. However, the Public Analyst, Mr. S. F. Burford, who had begun to carry out the analyses, thought it a pity to discontinue the experiment and elected to continue with the work without charging for it.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

ON THE

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

For 1915.

By WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H., Edin.,

Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

STAFF.

Dr. Dora Bunting, after acting as Assistant Medical Officer for fifteen months, and proving herself a most capable officer, resigned her post early in the year, having been appointed Tuberculosis Officer for Sunderland. She was succeeded after an interval of two months by Dr. Marion Archibald, who also gave up part of her time to infant welfare work. Dr. Archibald resigned in October, since when the work has been carried on single-handed by Dr. Thomson with assistance one afternoon a week from Dr. Rutherford.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

The hours have to be modified whilst there is only one Medical Officer. New patients are seen every afternoon (except Saturday) from 3 till 5 p.m. (New patients, if under medical attendance, should bring a letter or card from their doctor, unless the case has been recently reported by him.)

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

This remains much as described in last report.

THE DISPENSARY AS A CENTRE FOR DIAGNOSIS.

This is now thoroughly appreciated both by medical men and the general public. The number of cases sent by doctors

for an opinion was 201, as compared with 174 in the previous year.

NEED FOR X RAY APPARATUS.

The advisability of providing this was considered by the Committee during the year, but it was decided to postpone it till after the war.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN 1915.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
First Examinations ...	281	285	113	679
Re-examinations ...	121	141	225	487

EXAMINATION OF "CONTACTS."

During the time when there was only one Medical Officer this work had to be somewhat curtailed. The number of examinations (including 64 re-examinations) was 424, compared with 676 in the previous year. In 50 cases a definite diagnosis was obtained at the first examination, and in 30 more on re-examination. The great majority of contacts examined were children.

VISITS.

The two Dispensary Nurses made a total of 2738 visits (including 985 first visits), and the Medical Officers made 191 visits. The visits have in the majority of cases been made to pulmonary cases, but towards the end of the year visits were also paid by the Nurses to non-pulmonary cases, *e.g.*, glandular and joint cases. Advice, both verbal and printed, is given, and particulars obtained. It should be pointed out that the "quality" of the visits is much more important than mere quantity.

INSPECTION OF HOMES.

The condition of the home is noted by the Nurse and recorded, and where defects are found they are reported to the Chief Inspector. During the year 71 homes have been thus reported: the defects noted being:—dampness, 12; defective

roof, 9; defective floors, 1; windows not made to open, 9; houses dirty, 23; dirty and with windows not made to open, 10; other defects, 7. 48 houses were also reported as requiring disinfection.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

476 specimens of sputum have been examined as compared with 328 in previous year. 345 were sent by medical practitioners, the remainder were taken from patients at the Dispensary. 22 specimens of urine have also been examined. It is important that only proper bottles should be used for the transmission of specimens. Special bottles for the purpose can be obtained from the Town Hall or Dispensary.

SLEEPING SHELTERS.

The number of shelters available for lending to patients for use in their own homes, free of charge, is 12. During the year 17 persons have had the use of a shelter. The shelters are lent for three months in first instance, but extensions are granted if patients are found to be using them regularly. Many patients continue to use a shelter for long periods. Thus seven patients have occupied a shelter for over twelve months, and in two of these cases for over two years. Unfortunately, many patients who would be glad of a shelter have not got the necessary ground on which to place it.

APPARENT INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION.

During the year the number of notifications of Phthisis was 901, as compared with 730 in 1914, and there have been 325 deaths from the disease during 1915, as compared with 273 in 1914.

These figures certainly give one the impression that Consumption is on the increase. It is possible, however, to show that this increase is in all probability more apparent than real. The most likely explanation is that correct diagnosis is now much more general. In the past many cases of Consumption have been regarded as bronchitis. Proof of this is seen almost daily at the Dispensary, where, on examination of the sputum of

a person who states that he suffers from bronchitis, the germs of Consumption are found. What really happens, therefore, is that many cases called bronchitis, asthma, or one of the other respiratory diseases, are transferred to their correct grouping, namely, tuberculosis. The Dispensary, as a "centre for diagnosis," is no doubt largely responsible for this apparent increase, but in correcting the diagnosis it merely performs one of its important functions.

In the same way the apparent increase in the number of deaths may be explained. Before phthisis was proved to be present one of the other respiratory diseases would be mentioned as the cause of death. When once, however, the evidence of Consumption is shown to be present, phthisis is always stated in the death certificate. A transfer therefore takes place here—from the group of ordinary respiratory diseases to that of tuberculous.

An example may perhaps better illustrate this point and the following is merely one of many. Dr. X sent a specimen of sputum to the Dispensary for examination and stated that he suspected phthisis, but could find no signs. It contained many tubercle bacilli. The patient was examined at the Dispensary and evidence of phthisis found in both lungs. He had been off work for a month and was being treated for cough, &c., by Dr. Z, but as he did not improve he consulted Dr. X privately. After his examination at the Dispensary he had to go to Dr. Z for his Sickness Benefit Certificate. Dr. Z examined his chest on this occasion (for the first time) and told him he had "asthma!" In this case, had the patient not gone to Dr. X, not only would he not have been notified as phthisis, but should death have followed within a short, or perhaps even a long period, "asthma" would in all probability have been given as the cause of death.

This leads one to state what is unfortunately only too true, namely, that there are several doctors in town who delay examination far too long, and who, when they do examine make such a hurried and superficial examination that correct diagnosis is almost impossible. No one can make a thorough examination of the chest by merely having the clothing loosened about the

neck as is so often done. This is of very little more value than applying the stethoscope on the outside of the clothing. Examination of the chest must be thorough and therefore takes time, and often several examinations are required before one can say definitely what the diagnosis is. Sputum examination is of very great importance. A positive result settles the diagnosis, but a negative one does not mean that the patient has not phthisis. In such a case it may be necessary to have several specimens examined before deciding on the diagnosis. Every facility is offered by the Dispensary for examination of sputum and doctors would do well to make full use of this valuable means of arriving at a correct diagnosis.

STATISTICS FOR 1915.

Patients remaining January 1st	...	...	186
New patients admitted	...	...	330
Discharged	...	...	360
Remaining December 31st	..	...	156

The new patients were composed as follows :—Insured men, 83; insured women, 62; non-insured men, 10; non-insured women, 30; children (under 14), 145.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

The results of treatment at the Dispensary are shown below :—

			Much Improved.	Improved.	No Improvement.	Worse.	Total.
Stage I.	...	...	42	131	32	2	207
.. I.-II.	...	...	11	47	10	1	69
.. II. ..	...	...	8	29	13	3	53
.. II.-III.	...	...	0	4	5	1	10
.. III....	...	...	0	7	0	7	14
Total	..		61	218	60	14	353

This is exclusive of seven non-pulmonary cases.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT.

During the year 135 of the patients discharged, or 37 per cent., received tuberculin treatment. In 72 cases, however, the treatment was discontinued within three months, either because it was found to be unsuitable or because the patient wished it. In 63 cases it was continued for over three months. In 33 cases for over six months: and in 16 for over twelve months. Only 31 patients were able to complete a full course of tuberculin treatment.

CONDITION AS REGARDS ABILITY TO WORK.

Of the 156 patients on the books at the end of the year, 91 were adults. These may be classified as regards ability to work as follows:—

			At Work.		Not at Work.
Insured men	..	...	30	...	7
„ women		...	29	...	6
Non-insured men		...	3	...	1
„ „ women		...	14	...	1
Total...			76	...	15

AFTER RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

The following return is the result of an enquiry instituted early in 1916 into the condition of patients discharged during the years 1914 and 1915, both from the Dispensary and Sanatorium, exclusive of 175 cases which had already proved fatal.

Altogether 820 inquiry forms were sent out, but only 587 were filled up and returned, leaving 233 patients who have been lost sight of or who failed to reply.

The completed returns have been classified in four groups. Class I.—“Very satisfactory.” Class II.—“Fairly satisfactory.” Class III.—“Indifferent health.” Class IV.—“Getting worse.”

In the first two classes the patients are usually at work or school.

Patients discharged in 1914.

INSURED PATIENTS (Adults).

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	28	20	14	2	64
Treated at Dispensary only	2	3	1	0	6
Treated at Sanatorium only	16	19	11	7	53
Total	46	42	26	9	123

NON-INSURED PATIENTS (Adults).

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	5	9	6	0	20
Treated at Dispensary only	1	1	0	1	3
Treated at Sanatorium only	1	1	3	0	5
Total	7	11	9	1	28

CHILDREN.

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	20	6	3	2	31
Treated at Dispensary only	1	2	0	0	3
Treated at Sanatorium only	2	8	2	0	12
Total	23	16	5	2	46

Patients discharged in 1915.**INSURED PATIENTS.**

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	39	36	20	7	102
Treated at Dispensary only ...	2	2	0	2	6
Treated at Sanatorium only ...	17	33	24	13	87
Total ...	58	71	44	22	195

NON-INSURED PATIENTS.

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	6	13	4	3	26
Treated at Dispensary only ...	2	4	1	0	7
Treated at Sanatorium only ...	1	5	6	4	16
Total ...	9	22	11	7	49

CHILDREN.

CLASS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Treated at Sanatorium and Dispensary ...	30	43	37	8	118
Treated at Dispensary only ...	4	5	1	0	10
Treated at Sanatorium only ...	5	5	7	1	18
Total ...	39	53	45	9	146

In studying the above tables it will be seen that many more are entered in Classes I. and II. (improved) than in III. and IV. (no better). It may be that those patients doing well are more willing to return reports than those progressing unfavourably.

The following table shows approximately the duration of the time adult patients, who sent in returns, have been at work since undergoing treatment.

Working Capacity of Patients.

PERIOD.	Under 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	12-18 months.	18-24 months.	Over 24 months.	Total.
Patients discharged in 1914 ...	1	3	9	14	49	28	34	138
Patients discharged in 1915 ...	42	47	34	19	37	...	...	179

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

During 1913, 39 patients were granted Domiciliary Treatment: 283 patients were granted this form of treatment in 1914, and 163 patients were granted it during 1915, making a total of 485 for the three years.

The deaths for this period numbered 226, 26 have been transferred to Sanatorium or Dispensary, 19 have removed from Leicester, and at the request of the doctor 63 have been taken off treatment, leaving 151 on Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st, 1915.

Reports to the number of 197 have been received from doctors regarding patients in receipt of Domiciliary Treatment during the past year. After classifying these the following tables have been drawn up.

**Reports received from Doctors regarding patients in
receipt of Domiciliary Treatment.**

		Much Improved.	Improved.	No Improve- ment.	Worse.	Not Stated.	Total.
Men	..	11	36	12	20	22	101
Women	...	9	30	17	19	21	96
Total	...	20	66	29	39	43	197

The following table shows the number of patients receiving Domiciliary Treatment who are at work and those not at work.

			At Work.	Not at Work.	Not Stated.	Total.
Men	...	...	49*	38	14	101
Women	...	...	37*	41	18	96
Total	...	...	86*	79	32	197

* At the request of the doctors in attendance, 63 of these patients (41 men and 22 women) have now been "taken off" Domiciliary Treatment.

Reports regarding 35 patients who have been granted Domiciliary Treatment have not yet been received.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON,

Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

FOR 1915, OF

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Resident Medical Officer.**

The number of patients dealt with during the year is shown in Table A.

The total number of new cases admitted was 1968, made up as follows: scarlet fever, 218; diphtheria, 110; enteric fever, 8; erysipelas, 3; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 611; "soldiers," 1017.

A number of the soldiers, some 24 in number, were suffering from the infectious diseases enumerated above, but are included under the heading of "soldiers."

The total number of new patients admitted is only a few short of 2000 and easily constitutes a record for the institution. It has been rendered possible by the increased accommodation provided through the opening of the new Sanatorium buildings.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of fresh cases admitted, 248, was the lowest for many years. The disease was of a very mild type, and only two cases proved fatal. One of the latter was a case of puerperal scarlet fever admitted from another institution.

The average stay in hospital was 41·2 days.

* In March, 1916, Dr. Johnstone accepted a commission in the R.A.M.C., and is now with the Army.

DIPHTHERIA.

The fresh cases numbered 110, the same figure as in the previous year: and the deaths numbered 16 yielding a case mortality of 14·5. The fatality of the disease has been increasing for some years. There were 13 operation cases: in seven of these intubation alone was performed, and one proved fatal, and in six tracheotomy was performed (in two cases following a previous intubation) and three of these proved fatal. As in previous years, tracheotomy was chiefly resorted to in the more urgent and serious cases.

The average stay in hospital of all diphtheria cases was 38·5 days.

ENTERIC FEVER.

In addition to the eight cases shown in Table A, 16 soldiers were admitted with enteric fever or "para-typhoid" fever.

One of the military cases, a Belgian soldier, who had contracted the disease in Flanders, proved fatal. This was the only fatal case from this disease.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two of the three cases admitted were very severe, one being sent in as a suspected case of tetanus. All made good recoveries.

SOLDIERS.

The admission of sick and wounded soldiers, begun soon after the outbreak of war, has been continued throughout 1915. In April the accommodation provided was increased to 120 beds, and in October this was further increased to 150, though not all the beds were occupied for very long. The cases admitted have not all been convalescent, some cases coming almost direct from the Front, others with fractures, discharging sinuses, shrapnel wounds as well as medical cases often requiring treatment for a prolonged period.

In any cases of difficulty or doubt we have had the advantage of being able to consult Col. C. J. Bond, F.R.C.S., who has kindly acted as Hon. Consulting Surgeon, and has visited the Hospital every two or three weeks.

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 1017.

All possible was done to make the men happy and comfortable, and as much liberty as was thought to be compatible with discipline has been allowed. Games, billiard tables, punch balls, &c., have been provided, and very great assistance was obtained from the War Games Committee, who in addition to gifts of games, gramophones, &c., have provided every soldier with a weekly allowance of tobacco or cigarettes.

As regards entertainments, concerts have been held weekly or bi-weekly, and Mr. W. H. Brain has kindly organised this part of the work, coming up personally at least once a week to take the chair. The Managers of the various picture houses, especially Granby Street, High Street, Floral Hall and Silver Street, have been most kind in allowing wounded soldiers to visit their places of entertainment free of charge and parties have been arranged twice a week.

PHTHISIS.

During the year 1915, the Corporation entered into a 30 years agreement (subject to revision if necessary) with the Borough Insurance Committee to provide 15 beds for insured patients.

The total number of beds available for adult consumptive patients at Groby Road is 114, viz., 66 for males and 48 for females, and in addition there are 48 beds for children suffering from tuberculosis at Anstey Lane. The beds at Groby Road are distributed in three blocks (Nos. 5, 9 and 10), the two latter being new. (More recently, in the present year, 1916, twelve beds in Block 8 have been reserved for consumptives in connection with the Garden Colony, and another six beds for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis.)

During the year the Corporation also entered into a temporary agreement with the Board of Guardians to admit cases of phthisis in Poor Law patients during the time that the Poor Law Infirmary at North Evington was required by the Military Authorities.

Still another agreement, or rather an understanding, was arrived at, to admit any soldiers belonging to Leicester who might be discharged from the Army on account of tuberculosis.

These cases are admitted as civilians after their discharge and are treated in Block 10, and not with the military cases of tuberculosis. During the year there were eight of these cases.

The following are the statistics for the year 1915 :—

Patients remaining on December 31st, 1914		...	77
Admitted during year	Insured (adults)	...	270
	" " "Class X"		*32
	Uninsured (adults)		56
	" (children)		155
	Poor Law (adults)	...	83
	" " (children)		15
		—	611
		—	688
Discharged during year	Insured (adults)	...	257
	" " "Class X"		18
	Uninsured (adults)	...	45
	" (children)		160
	Poor Law (adults)	...	33
	" " (children)		1
		—	514
Died during year		...	40
Remaining under treatment December 31st, 1915		...	134
		—	688

* "Class X" are insured patients, chiefly advanced cases, for whom the Sanitary Committee and not the Insurance Committee are responsible.

The treatment adopted at the institution continues on the same lines as in previous years, but during 1915 two cases were treated with Mehnarto's "contra-toxin," and several by the operation known as "artificial pneumo-thorax."

Graduated physical exercise continues an important part of the daily routine, and all patients whose condition is considered by the Medical Officer suitable, are expected to participate. A special instructor has attended three times a week, and in his absence the patients' "captain" is responsible.

The following Table summarises the result of treatment of the 257 insured patients. The results may be regarded as satisfactory.

INSURED PATIENTS

Discharged during 1915, giving condition on discharge
with stage of disease on admission.

		Much Improved.	Improved.	I. S. Q.	Worse.	Died.	Total.
Stage I.	...	40	42	3	—	—	85
Stage I.—II.	...	30	43	12	—	—	85
Stage II.	...	22	30	4	—	1	57
Stage II.—III.	...	8	6	3	2	1	20
Stage III.	...	1	5	3	3	8	20
Total	...	101	126	25	5	10	267

ANSTEY LANE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

At Anstey Lane the number of beds for phthisical children was increased by eleven, making the number available 48. 170 new cases were admitted during the year, 15 of these being Poor Law cases sent by the Guardians. Two cases died, both hopeless on admission.

During the year (April to August) several cases of diphtheria occurred, seven altogether. Happily all made good recoveries. Precautions were taken and bacteriological examinations of the throats of the other children were made. 57 swabs being examined. Several potential diphtheria "carriers" were in this way discovered. The latter were isolated. The drains were also thoroughly examined.

The results of treatment in the patients discharged may be summarised as follows:—Much improved, 106; Improved, 38; No improvement, 10; Worse, 5; Died, 2; Total, 161.

Of the 17 cases in which there was no improvement, nine were only under treatment for a very short time.

On the whole the results of treatment of tuberculous children are very encouraging. Where the children have reasonably good homes to return to the improvement in their

condition is usually well maintained, and many old patients are now attending school and doing well, and some are at work, having passed school age.

[Dr. Warner, School Medical Officer, reports that in June, 1916, it was found that of 80 children discharged from Anstey Lane between September 13, 1915, and May 29, 1916, 43 had returned to school, and all but four had continued their attendance regularly. 29 had not been able to return, three had passed school age, two had left the town, and one had died. Five were unaccounted for.—(C.K.M.)]

As in the case of adults, considerable importance is attached to graduated physical exercises, which are given to all patients who are fit for them.

EDUCATION.

The children are taught by a teacher provided by the Educational Committee who attends daily. It is thus endeavouring not to further handicap the children by neglecting schooling, as so often happens to delicate children.

Several very appreciative letters have been received from parents saying what great benefit their children had derived in the Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The number of specimens examined in the Hospital laboratory were as follows:—

Swabs (for diphtheria bacilli)	...	...	...	172
Blood (for Widal reaction)...	...	...	...	38
Sputum (for tubercle bacilli)	...	...	...	33
				<hr/> 143

In addition a number of blood films from phthisis patients were examined for the purpose of the Arneth Blood Count as an aid to progress and treatment.

STAFF.

Four nurses suffered from tonsilitis, two from diphtheria and one from scarlet fever. There were three cases of rheumatic

fever. One nurse had appendicitis and was transferred to the Royal Infirmary for operation. With the exception of one case of rheumatic fever, which unfortunately proved fatal, all made good recoveries.

Eight nurses, chiefly those engaged in nursing enteric fever, were inoculated, at their own request, against typhoid.

On August 8, Barbara S. Rutherford, M.B., was appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer, a second Medical Officer being necessitated by the increase in the number of patients, consequent on the opening of the new Sanatorium and the admission of wounded soldiers. Dr. Rutherford devotes a part of her time to infant welfare work in the Borough.

HONORARY CHAPLAIN.

The Hospital continues to owe a special debt of gratitude to Rev. Canon Gedge for ministering to the spiritual needs of the patients, usually visiting once or twice every week.

The Church-workers Guild have continued their Sunday morning services for the consumptive patients, but owing to several members having joined the forces the services have not been quite so regular as formerly.

The Rev. R. Veitch, as the representative of the Free Church Council, has also visited the Hospital, conducting a week-day service in Block 5. Mr. Veitch has now been succeeded by the Rev. A. Carnegie.

The best thanks of the institution are due to all these gentlemen for their free and voluntary service.

GIFTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

During 1915, owing largely to the presence of wounded soldiers, the number of gifts to the Hospital was much increased. As the Report has to be condensed for the sake of economy the usual list of donors, which would be a lengthy one, is omitted. Thanks are sent in most cases in writing at the time, and this opportunity is again taken of expressing appreciation of the kindness shown.

TABLE A.

Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died during 1915.

DISEASE.	Remaining 31st December, 1914.	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining 31st December, 1915.
Scarlet Fever	31	218	226	2	21
Diphtheria	19	110	103	16	10
Enteric Fever	0	8	2	0	6
Tuberculosis { Adults Children	40	441*	353	38	90
	37	170†	161	2	44
Soldiers	56	1017	992	3	78
Unclassified	0	4	1	0	3
TOTAL	183	1968	1838	61	252

* Includes 56 non-insured, 32 Class "X," and 83 Poor Law patients.

† Includes 15 Poor Law children.

TABLE B.

Patient Days.

				For 12 months, ending Dec. 31st, 1915.	For 12 months, ending March 31st, 1916.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	8566	7485
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4487	4026
Enteric	...	...	...	388	414
Soldiers	...	...	...	30867	32173
Unclassified*	...	...	...	92	226
Tuberculosis:—					
Insured	...	...	...	17260	19144
Non-insured	...	...	...	3017	3330
Children	...	...	...	12637	12473
Poor Law Adults	...	...	...	7051	10052
.. .. Children	...	...	...	2847	3902
				87,212	93,225

* Measles, Erysipelas, Cerebro-spinal Fever, &c.

Poor Law patients (women and children) were first admitted on May 10, 1915, and (men) on June 25. The maximum number in Hospital at one time was, adults 42, children 14.

TABLE C.
BOROUGH OF LEICESTER. ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

**Receipts and Payments during two years ending
31st March, 1915.**

	Year 1914-15.			Average Cost per patient day.		Year 1915-16.			Average Cost per patient day.	
PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2100	19	10	0	8'50	2694	7	6	0	6'93
Meat	513	3	11	0	2'07	1134	0	3	0	3'69
Other Provisions	1678	6	10	0	6'79	3199	5	6	0	9'01
Furniture, Fittings and Domestic Utensils	271	12	2	0	1'10	355	19	2	0	0'91
Bedclothing, Towelling, &c. ...	261	0	1	0	1'06	376	13	1	0	0'07
Fuel, Light and Water	1199	14	11	0	4'85	1906	10	10	0	4'91
Rates, Insurance and Telephone	392	6	10	0	1'59	450	15	7	0	1'16
Alterations and Repairs	586	7	2	0	2'37	572	5	2	0	1'47
Horschire, Horsekeep and Ambulance	103	2	9	0	0'42	198	6	5	0	0'51
Drugs and Medical Appliances...	295	4	11	0	1'19	467	10	7	0	1'20
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	59	15	4	0	0'24	115	4		0	0'30
Grounds: Gardeners' Wages. Materials, &c.	450	16	10	0	1'82	524	2	7	0	1'35
Cleaning Materials	87	17	1	0	0'36	176	7	0	0	0'45
Clothing and other expenses (Poor Law patients) ... ..	...			..		219	15	2	0	0'57
Sundries	187	17	1	0	0'76	260	6	4	0	0'67
Total Payments	8188	5	9	2	9'12	13248	9	5	2	10'10
RECEIPTS.										
Maintenance of Consumptive Patients (Leicester Board of Guardians) ... ..	...			...		1821	13	3	0	4'69
Ditto (Leicester Insurance Committee)	2040	0	0	0	8'25	2550	0	0	0	6'56
Other Maintenance Receipts ...	...			...		41	8	0	0	0'11
Pumping Cemetery Sewage ...	75	0	0	0	0'30	75	0	0	0	0'19
Sale of Pigs, &c.	16	0	0	0	0'06	70	19	6	0	0'18
Sale of Thermometers and Sundries	76	18	9	0	0'31	65	15	9	0	0'17
Government Grant towards cost of Treatment of Tuberculosis	1225	0	0	0	4'96	1953	0	0	0	5'03
Treatment of Soldiers	730	8	9	0	2'96	4419	2	5	0	11'38
Total Receipts	4163	7	6	1	4'84	10996	18	11	2	4'31
Net cost (excluding Loan Charges)	£ 4024	18	3	1	4'28	2251	10	6	0	5'79
No. of Patient days	59,345					93,225				

W. PENN-LEWIS,

August, 1916.

Borough Treasurer.

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

ON THE

MUNICIPAL INFANTS' MILK DEPOT

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

The Depot was opened in 1906. For several years prior to the war it had paid its way without charge on the rates, but in 1914, and again in 1915, there was a small adverse balance entirely attributed to the war and to the greatly increased wholesale price of dried milk. Although the retail price was substantially increased, this was not sufficient to meet the increased wholesale cost.

Sixteen customers were allowed owing to their circumstances to have the milk at a reduced price, whilst milk to the value of £9 7s. 11d. was given away in special cases free of charge.

The following are the numbers for the year 1915 :—

Infants remaining on the books, December			
31st, 1914...	...	...	417
New cases admitted during year	...	737	
		—	1154
Cases discharged, died or withdrawn			
during year	...	...	830
Number remaining, December 31st, 1915	320		
	—		1154

The maximum number on the books during the year was 425 in April. From that time the number declined till the end of the year, when it was only 324. The decline has continued during 1916. It is attributed to two courses :—

- (a) To the opening of numerous Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the town.
- (b) To the increased price now being charged for the milk.

As regards (a), this is not a cause for concern. The sale of dried milk is to be regarded merely as means to an end, viz., the proper supervision (including feeding and care generally) of infants. When infants are being brought to the various other infant centres this is presumably secured.

It should be noted that the use of dried milk by the public under various proprietary names, e.g., "Glaxo" and "Cow and Gate," has greatly increased of late years, thus affording additional testimony to the value of dried milk as a food for infants, when breast feeding is not possible.

During the year there were over 100 instances of "old customers" coming to the Depot, i.e., mothers who had had previous babies on the Depot.

In 255 cases it was stated that the baby had been brought on the advice of a medical man.

In addition to "Hatmaker" dried milk (Cow and Gate brand) and "Trimilk," malted dried milk (Horlick) is now stocked and found useful in special cases.

In addition to Borough cases, cases came from several parts of the county.

Infant Consultations are held at the Depot on two afternoons a week. Dr. Mary McNeill attends on Mondays, and the M.O.H. on Thursdays.

Mrs. Stanion is still the Manageress, and continues to render excellent service. She devotes a part of her time to the work of health visitor in Borough, and attends one day a week at the St. Barnabas School for Mothers.

The number of home visits during the year was 1376.

C. K. MILLARD.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

Receipts and Payments during year ending 31st March, 1916.

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	122	11	0			
Purchase of Milk	1452	10	8			
Railway Carriage and Delivery of Milk	0	17	0			
Bottles, &c.	20	15	0			
Rent, Rates and Insurance	50	0	6			
Fuel, Light and Water	18	15	9			
Telephone	7	2	2			
Printing and Stationery	18	5	10			
Fittings and Repairs	4	5	0			
Sundries	11	15	7			
				1706	18	6

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Milk, &c.	1586	12	7			
Proportion of Salary prepaid by Local Government Board (Infants' Welfare Scheme)	15	18	9			
Various	15	4	2			
				1617	15	6
Payments in excess of Receipts				£89	3	0

W. PENN-LEWIS,

Borough Treasurer.

August, 1916.

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1915 the number of samples of Food or Drugs examined was 416; of these, 244 were milk and 22 were below the legal limit and were reported against. This is 9.12 per cent. of the total milk supply.

Apart from the question of adulteration it is high time that more attention should be paid to cleanliness in the collection of milk. Some of the samples were distinctly dirty. It is unfortunate that legal proceedings are not instituted, under present circumstances. It is intended in future to make special examination of samples as regards deposited matter.

No preservatives were found in any of the 116 milks tested.

It is noticeable that the public do not avail themselves, or are unaware of their right to have analyses made by the Public Analyst of suspected samples of Food or Drugs at a nominal fee.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. F. BURFORD

Public Analyst.

Corporation Buildings,

Horsefuir Street, Leicester.

TABLE A.
Summary showing Samples taken and submitted for Analysis during 1915.

Nature of Samples.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total for Year.	
	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.*	Found Adulterated.
Milk (New) ...	60	7	68	8	53	7	60	5	241	27
" (Separated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	18	...
Cocoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Lard ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	22	...
Mustard ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	...
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Butter ...	36	...	24	...	...	...	12	...	72	...
Bread ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	...
Margarine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Various ...	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Total ...	123	7	116	8	77	7	100	5	416	27

* Of the total samples, 72 samples of butter, 22 of lard, 18 of coffee and 12 of mustard, 6 of cocoa, 12 of bread, 6 of flour, and 21 various were taken informally.

TABLE B.

Particulars of Adulterated Samples in 1915.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken and Remarks.
33	New Milk	18.0 per cent. of added water	Prosecuted.
34	"	10.0 "	Prosecuted. Fined £2 and costs
62	"	8.0 "	" Fined £1 and costs.
83	"	7.0 "	" Fined £5 and costs
84	"	4.0 "	" Fined £5 and costs
90	"	4.0 "	" Fined £5 and costs.
91	"	13.0 "	" Fined £5 and costs.
149	"	7.0 "	" Vendor cautioned.
152	"	5.0 "	" "
171	"	5.0 "	" "
175	"	6.0 "	Prosecuted. Fined £3.
178A	"	8.0 "	" Ordered to pay costs.
198	"	47.0 per cent. deficient in fat	" Vendor cautioned.
202	"	13.0 "	"
214	"	13.0 "	"
234B	"	25.0 "	Prosecuted. Case dismissed
243	"	12.0 per cent. added water	" Fined £2.
244	"	25.0 per cent. deficient in fat	" Fined £2.
260	"	6.0 per cent. added water	"
261	"	12.0 "	Prosecuted. Fined £5 in the first case and ordered to pay costs in the other three.
262	"	14.0 "	"
263	"	13.0 "	"
355	"	14.0 "	Prosecuted. Fined £2
370	"	7.0 "	" Vendor cautioned.
373B	"	6.0 "	"
385	"	8.0 "	"
386	"	14.0 "	Prosecuted. Fined £5.

APPENDIX V

Summary of Report of Chief Inspector,

FRANCIS BRALEY.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the work done by the Sanitary Staff during the
year 1915.

	No. of Visits, 1915.
Systematic House to House Inspection ...	12,093
Investigations of Complaints ...	28,348
Visits to ascertain the progress of Sanitary and Informal Orders ...	18,249
Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases ...	2,728
Visits to Common Lodging Houses ...	833
Visits to Bakehouses ...	682
Visits to Canal Boats ...	77
Visits to Workshops ...	1,015
Visits to Factories ...	996
Visits to Births ...	7,749
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops ...	1,555
Visits to Cowsheds ...	126
Visits by Meat Inspectors ...	11,250
Other visits ...	669
	<u>86,370</u>
Samples of Food, &c., purchased for Analysis under Adulteration Acts ...	416
Observations for the purpose of Smoke Preven- tion ...	1,584
Stacks reported for Smoke Nuisance ...	16
Swine reported to Medical Officer of Health ...	4
Filthy Houses	46
Dilapidated Houses	91
Prosecutions under the Public Health and Local Acts ...	13
Letters received ...	938
Letters sent out from the Offices ...	5,301
Drains Tested (Smoke and Fluid) ...	322

Orders issued Formal 169, Informal 4296.

STATEMENT B.

In connection with the Inspection of Factories and Workshops,
the following Sanitary defects have been found, and Formal and
Informal Notices served.

	No. of Orders.
To abolish Manure and Ash-pits	1
„ provide Ash-bins	12
„ provide Ventilation	13
„ erect New Water Closets	10
„ provide Light, Ventilation and Lobbies to Closets ...	34
„ fix Closet Basins and Syphons... ..	13
„ fix 4-inch Ventilating Pipes	9
„ repair Flushing Apparatus and lay on Water Supply	27
„ alter and ventilate Soil Pipes	1
„ relay and repair defective Drains	9
„ clear choked Drains	25
„ fix Traps or Gully Gratings	2
„ erect, alter, screen, or repair Urinals	10
„ provide new, relay or repair Floors	7
„ repair Roofs	13
„ cleanse and limewash Workshops	42
„ repair Walls	2
Total	<u>230</u>

APPENDIX VI.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FOODS.

The number of carcasses destroyed during the year for tuberculosis was as follows:—

Beef	...	...	...	93 carcasses.
"	...	...	...	3 forequarters.
Pork	...	...	..	11 carcasses.

In addition to the above carcasses, 16 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lbs. of offals were destroyed on account of localised tuberculosis.

The duties of the maintenance of Live Stock Order of 1915 has been conferred upon me, and I am endeavouring to carry out the order effectively.

During the year I reported a case of Anthrax and a case of Swine Fever, both of which were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture.

Local contracts have been accepted by the Government for tinned stuffs for the Army and Navy. I have frequently visited the premises and examined the food in course of preparation previous to being tinned.

I was appointed Inspector under the American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order, and two persons were reported for contravention of the Order. Prosecutions were instituted, one against the consignor of gooseberries which were affected with mildew and a fine of £10 was inflicted. In the second case a local tradesman was summoned for exposing the fruit for sale in the Wholesale Market and a fine of £5 was imposed. The above cases were the first taken in the district.

There was also a prosecution against a fish salesman for exposing unsound fish for sale. He was convicted and fined £2 and costs.

MARTIN TYLDESLEY.

APPENDIX VII.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH VISITORS

ON WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1915.

2058 births were notified and visited during the year. 247 of these were notified by doctors and 1811 by midwives.

5044 re-visits have been made to watch the interests of the child and to advise the mothers.

52 illegitimate births were notified and visited frequently.

65 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were reported during the year. Four of these eventually proved not to be ophthalmia, and 11 were patients in the Poor Law Infirmary and were, therefore, not visited by us, thus leaving 50 cases to be dealt with. Each case was visited frequently and kept under observation until the eyes could be declared quite clear, 174 re-visits being paid. Two babies died after partially losing the sight. Several of the other cases were very serious ones but eventually recovered.

In addition to the above cases several infants were found to be suffering from slight discharge and inflammation of the eyes, all of which recovered after home treatment.

143 visits were made to measles cases at the commencement of the recent epidemic.

315 special visits have been made to dirty homes, neglected children, &c. Five cases were handed over to the N.S.P.C.C. On re-visiting the homes some improvements in the condition of the houses were found to have been made.

19 phthisical cases were visited during the temporary absence of the tuberculosis nurse.

53 visits were made to workrooms, 30 to restaurant kitchens and 10 to coffee houses. All were satisfactory.

58 visits were made to homes where general home work was being done, and 116 visits to houses where Army work was placed out. With a few exceptions these were satisfactory.

127 visits were made to the homes of mothers attending the Babies' Welcome at St. Stephen's School, and 285 visits in respect of Oxford Street School.

Several visits have been made to expectant mothers attending the Schools and advice given on diet, &c., which it is hoped has proved beneficial to the mothers.

Nine lectures were delivered at St. Stephen's School and 12 at Oxford Street School on a variety of subjects affecting both mother and infant.

34 "necessitous" maternity cases have been investigated and reported upon to the M.O.H. In suitable cases help was given, usually by payment of the midwife's fee.

Five days were spent in work connected with National Registration.

Several half-days were given to attending at the Milk Depôt and St. Barnabas' Babies' Welcome.

H. HARTSHORN

L. WALKER.

APPENDIX VIII.

REFUSE DISPOSAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1915

Of the Superintendent, Mr. J. L. FREER.

The Plant consists of 62 carts, 45 railway wagons, 3 slop carts, and 1 tip wagon.

The number of men employed is 126, with 43 horses.

	1915.	1914.	
Portable Ash-bins collected weekly	56,648	56,099	549 more
Portable Ash-bins collected twice a week	488	487	1 more
Ashpits emptied every month ...	459	481	22 less
Manure-pits emptied at short intervals	191	191	...

AMOUNT OF REFUSE COLLECTED.

	TONS. 1915.	TONS. 1914.	TONS.
From Portable Ash-bins	36,820	36,649	171 more
From Ash-pits	4,234	5,033	799 less
Trade Refuse	2,846	2,298	548 more
Various (Specials)	114	90	24 more
From Knighton District (House Refuse)	2,232	2,176	56 more
Total Tons	46,246	46,246	

Of the above quantity, 3,174 tons were taken to Manure Wharves and Tips the remainder was burnt at the Destructors.

The amount of stable manure collected was 5,240 cart loads.

From the Beast Market	...	...	618	„
Received from the Remount Depot	...	1,666	„	
Total	...	...	5,724	„

The sales of manure during 1915 were as follows:

	TONS.	£	s.	d.
672 Railway Wagon loads, weight ...	4,856	671	10	0
106 Cart loads	106	11	16	0
Total	4,962	683	6	0
Previous year	3,425	463	7	6

TRADE REFUSE.

5,326½ loads of trade refuse (weight, 2,846 tons) were removed and taken to the Destructors, the payment received amounting to £665 16s. 9d.

[NOTE.—A charge of 2s. 6d. per load is made for collecting and burning trade refuse, or 2s. per ton for burning only.]

DILAPIDATED DUST-BINS.

1,870 dilapidated dust-bins were reported: these are renewed by the landlord.

“TATTING.”

The saleable articles picked out of the house refuse are sold, and one half of the proceeds is divided amongst the men, the other half being retained by the Corporation. The amount received by the men averaged nearly 9d. per week per man.

Value of Detinned and Galvanized Scrap sold:

	£	s.	d.
Detinned Scrap	154	14	8
Galvanized Scrap	33	8	3
Total	£188	2	11

HOSPITAL SATURDAY SOCIETY.

All workers in this department subscribe one penny weekly, the total amount raised last year being £27 8s. 1d.

DESTRUCTORS.

AMOUNT OF REFUSE RECEIVED AT THE DESTRUCTORS.

	Nedham Street.	Mill Lane.	Lero.	West Humber stone.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Delivered by Corpora- tion 	10,140	10,833	10,815	11,234	43,072
Delivered by Trades- men 	231	1,070	1,000	182	2,483
Total for 1915 	10,371	11,953	11,815	11,416	45,555
Total for 1914 	10,929	12,421	10,852	11,452	46,654

J. L. FREER.

Superintendent.

APPENDIX IX.

STREET CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Summary of the Report of the Superintendent,
Mr. H. F. WIGFIELD, for year 1915.

STREET CLEANSING.

The particulars of the streets swept in normal times are as follows :—

				Hand-swept.	Machine-swept
Once per week	...	...	...	37 miles	20½ miles
Twice .. ..	...	...	...	7½ „	22 „
Three times per week	..	...	...	½ mile	10 „
Four .. ..	...	...	...	¼ „	3¾ „
Six .. ..	...	...	...	½ „	10 „
				45¾ miles	66¼ miles

The total length of the roads swept is 112 miles.

Owing to the depletion of the staff by the war the work of street sweeping has not, of course, been carried out in full: only an average, however, of 27 streets per week were missed over those of the previous year.

STREET GULLIES.

The number of street gullies emptied during the year was 132,069.

The actual number of gullies in the streets cleansed by this department is 9,631.

COURTS AND BACKWAYS.

238 courts and alleys are down for attention each week, and this work is not being allowed to suffer through the decrease in the number of men employed.

LOADS OF SWEEPINGS COLLECTED.

The total loads of sweepings collected during the year were:—dry, 9, 304; sludge, 4,610; a total of 13,914, as compared with 12,669 loads in the previous year. The increase shown is due to the fact that a great number of streets are now machine-swept through the help of the motor sweeper: more loads of sweepings are obtained by this method than when “picked” by hand.

Each of the horses which were formerly engaged full time in horse-brushing machines is now occupied for a part of each day in picking up sweepings, and this enables us to dispense with the hired horses which were necessary previous to obtaining the motor sweeper.

REGULAR STAFF.

In consequence of the war the regular staff has been reduced from 120 to 88.

The paper collectors and street swillers are being utilized as sweepers at present.

The hours worked each week are the same as last year, viz., 54 on day work and 48 on night work. The wages paid to all able-bodied men being 28s. per week in addition to the War Bonus.

SANDING AND GRAVELLING.

The number of loads of sand and gravel spread during the year was 1,345, as against 1,679 loads in 1914.

SNOW REMOVAL.

We had a fall of snow on January 22nd, and another on March 19th.

The total number of loads removed was 802, as against 400 in the previous year. The total cost in excess of our own Staff was £59 8s. 10d.

STREET WATERING, &c.

The number of hired horses engaged in street watering during the past summer varied between nine and fifteen, and four of our own men and horses were occupied in this work in dry weather.

During the past two or three years the cost of hiring horses has gone up from 9s. per day to 13s. per day. This means a very much increased charge on the Department.

The watering done by the Tramways Department with the three watering tanks was as follows :—

		Loads Spread.		Quantity in Gallons.		£	s.	d.
1915	...	1,262	...	2,271,600	...	147	14	8
Previous year	...	2,825	..	5,085,000	...	329	11	8

The great reduction shown was due to the fact that drivers were not obtainable: on most days the whole of the men were required for driving the ordinary passenger cars.

Eighty-six macadam roads were treated with 50 tons of calcium chloride at a cost (exclusive of carting and spreading) of £143 15s. 9d.

The reduction in the amount of calcium used was due to the works which usually supply this material being engaged on Government work.

Hired horses were engaged for ordinary watering on these roads, and this accounts for the increased number of hired horses mentioned above.

SUMMARY OF MATERIALS HANDLED.

The loads of materials handled during the year were as follows :—

Sweepings collected (dry) ...	...	...	9,304
" " (sludge) ..	..	...	4,610

Horse Manure collected (orderly boxes)	...	844
Market Refuse	... ..	833
Horse Manure, re-carted to gardens...	...	538
Sweepings	.. ..	548
Loads of Snow removed	... ..	802
Loads of Gravel spread	... ..	1,345
Loads of Water spread (own carts)	... ..	16,981
Miscellaneous	... ..	748
Stable Refuse to Jarvis Street	... ..	312
		<hr/>
		36,865
		<hr/>

A large decrease is shown in the number of loads of water spread, which was due to the wet season experienced.

H. F. WIGFIELD,

Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX X.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

(For List of Tables see page v. of Report.)

MUNICIPAL WARDS. TABLE 1.

Area, Number of Inhabited Houses and Population.

WARD. (1)	Area in Acres. (2)	No. of Inhabited Tenements Census 1911. (3)	No. of Inhabited Tenements July, 1915. (4)	No. of Persons per Tenement Census 1911. (5)	Population Census 1911. (6)	Estimated Population, 1915. (7)
1. St. Martin's	81	602	567	4.49	2704	2545
2. Newton ...	153	2207	2183	4.20	9274	9168
3. St. Margaret's	274	3097	3123	4.27	13254	13335
4. Wyggeston	111	3383	3472	4.31	14594	14964
5. Latimer ...	250	3691	3804	4.64	17127	17650
6. Charnwood	116	1959	2006	4.32	8464	8665
7. Wycliffe ...	147	2725	2737	4.29	11712	11741
8. De Montfort	350	1692	1670	4.40	7458	7348
9. The Castle	370	3137	3156	4.34	13645	13697
10. Westcotes ...	801	5577	6048	4.22	23554	25522
11. The Abbey	891	4436	4611	4.66	20699	21487
12. Belgrave ...	1013	3699	3881	4.34	16081	16843
13. West Humberstone ...	887	3929	4213	4.74	18635	19969
14. Spinney Hill	702	5359	5684	4.42	23717	25123
15. Knighton ...	910	3555	3978	4.20	14931	16707
16. Aylestone ...	1530	2433	2629	4.68	11393	12303

TABLE 2.

Births, Deaths, and Deaths under 1 year in each Municipal Ward in 1915, and previous years.

NAME OF WARD.	1909			1910			1911			1912			1913			1914			1915		
	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.	Total		Deaths under 1 year.
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.	
1. St. Martin's	51	28	6	59	40	13	49	32	7	40	32	5	51	34	7	52	28	4	54	35	6
2. Newton	474*	179	53	255	151	40	251	166	49	235	174	44	236	170	40	243	180	45	259	167	41
3. St. Margaret's	341	194	53	339	193	63	371	217	70	369	200	59	373	249	78	371	247	69	342	219	63
4. Wyggeston	441	274	73	453	230	82	468	263	79	474	317	69	438	287	87	438	348	98	397	397	97
5. Latimer	417	229	55	468	259	80	473	255	88	478	271	60	496	233	53	490	254	60	446	292	69
6. Charnwood	168	83	10	154	101	23	137	128	23	141	103	15	164	118	23	146	106	18	148	146	27
7. Wycliffe	176	172	32	218	146	15	209	161	35	195	233	21	210	126	21	212	140	19	220	184	23
8. De Montfort	90	103	16	86	76	13	106	94	12	93	105	10	89	86	7	93	101	8	76	95	13
9. The Castle	296	212	58	305	198	48	322	203	49	298	196	40	302	215	39	290	192	31	298	198	33
10. Westcotes	471	245	50	496	219	56	486	260	46	475	264	36	452	258	42	454	284	40	406	247	31
11. The Abbey	494	274	69	546	201	59	488	218	53	498	221	40	527	226	57	501	271	56	479	261	43
12. Belgrave	394	216	42	414	170	48	349	189	31	401	214	42	377	225	45	390	232	40	351	241	44
13. West Humberstone	476	238	65	523	197	49	517	236	75	445	281	39	502	211	43	474	228	44	453	230	41
14. Spinney Hill	532	259	56	465	230	37	450	222	30	484	244	37	504	245	46	466	245	53	399	232	27
15. Knighton	270	120	18	251	113	18	270	111	8	254	127	21	263	129	16	262	141	16	231	151	6
16. Aylestone	275	129	32	295	126	34	275	117	21	302	130	27	294	129	26	262	122	16	262	158	32

N.B.—In order to make a fair comparison, all the deaths at the Borough Asylum and Union Workhouse have been subtracted, though not distributed.

The Poor Law Infirmary at North Evington is just outside the Borough Boundary. The deaths occurring there have been distributed in their respective Wards with the exception of those transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse; these have been dealt with in the same way as Workhouse deaths. The births at the Maternity Hospital have been distributed to their respective Wards since 1909, the figures being obtained by the courtesy of the Matron of the Maternity Hospital.

* Includes births occurring at Maternity Hospital.

TABLE 3.
Vital Statistics in each Municipal Ward in 1915 and previous three years.

NAME OF WARD.	1912			1913			1914			1915		
	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1. St. Martin ...	11.5	14.4	125	13.0	19.6	137	10.6	19.8	76	13.7	21.2	111
2. Newton ...	18.7	25.2	187	18.4	25.5	169	19.2	26.0	185	18.2	28.2	158
3. St. Margaret's ...	15.1	27.7	159	18.7	28.1	209	18.3	27.5	185	16.4	25.6	181
4. Wyggeston ...	21.6	32.2	145	19.3	29.5	198	23.2	29.2	223	26.5	26.5	244
5. Latimer ...	15.8	27.7	125	13.3	28.4	106	14.5	27.9	122	16.5	25.2	154
6. Charnwood ...	12.1	16.6	106	13.6	18.9	140	12.1	16.7	123	16.8	17.0	182
7. Wycliffe ...	20.0	16.7	107	11.7	17.9	100	12.9	17.9	89	17.0	20.4	104
8. De Montfort ...	14.4	12.8	107	11.5	11.9	78	13.6	12.5	86	12.9	10.3	171
9. The Castle ...	14.4	21.9	134	15.8	22.2	129	12.1	21.3	106	14.4	21.7	110
10. Westcotes ...	10.8	19.4	75	10.4	18.2	92	11.3	18.1	88	9.6	15.9	76
11. The Abbey ...	10.5	23.7	80	10.6	24.9	108	12.7	23.5	111	12.1	22.2	89
12. Belgrave ...	13.1	24.5	104	13.6	22.8	119	18.2	30.7	102	14.3	20.3	125
13. West Humberstone ...	14.6	23.0	87	11.3	25.6	85	12.0	23.9	92	12.0	23.7	90
14. Spinney Hill ...	10.0	19.8	76	9.9	20.5	91	9.0	18.6	113	9.2	15.8	67
15. Knighton ...	8.1	16.2	82	8.6	16.3	60	8.6	15.9	61	9.0	15.5	22
16. Aylestone ...	10.9	25.5	89	10.7	24.5	88	10.0	21.5	61	12.8	21.2	122
Whole Borough ...	13.59	22.59	109.0	13.36	22.85	119.3	14.10	22.10	119.9			

NOTE.—The population has been calculated from the number of inhabited houses in each ward.

Wycliffe Ward contains the Union Workhouse, and West Humberstone Ward the Borough Asylum. It is not possible to distribute the deaths in these institutions to their respective wards, but they have been subtracted from the wards in question in order to enable a fair comparison to be made. The population of these institutions (Workhouse, 966; Asylum, 887) has also been subtracted.

The Union Infirmary is just outside the Borough Boundary. The deaths occurring there have been distributed to their respective wards, with the exception of the deaths of persons who had been transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse. These have been treated in the same way as Workhouse deaths.

The Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane, is in Newton Ward. The births which occurred there have since 1909 been distributed, the figures being obtained by the courtesy of the Matron.

TABLE 4. MUNICIPAL WARDS.

Average Rates for Five Years, 1911-1915.

WARD.			Average Rates.		
			Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Infant Mortality.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	St. Martin's	...	12.1	18.6	118
2.	Newton	...	18.4	26.3	178
3.	St. Margaret's	...	17.0	27.3	185
4.	Wyggeston	...	21.7	29.8	195
5.	Latimer	...	14.9	27.3	138
6.	Charnwood	...	13.9	17.0	143
7.	Wycliffe	...	15.3	18.1	113
8.	De Montfort	...	13.0	12.3	111
9.	The Castle	...	14.3	22.1	126
10.	Westcotes	...	10.6	18.4	85
11.	The Abbey	...	11.2	23.7	99
12.	Belgrave	...	14.1	24.1	107
13.	West Humberstone	...	12.6	24.7	99
14.	Spinney Hill	...	9.4	18.7	82
15.	Knighton	...	8.2	16.3	50
16.	Aylestone	...	10.9	23.3	87
Whole Borough			14.98	20.84	122.8

MUNICIPAL WARDS. TABLE 5.

Zymotic-rates, Diarrhœa-rates and Phthisis-rates
in 1915.

WARD.			Zymotic- rate, exclusive of Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa. rate.	Phthisis- rate.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	St. Martin's ...	...	·7	·3	·3
2.	Newton ..	...	·7	·3	1·7
3.	St. Margaret's	...	1·2	·3	1·9
4.	Wygggeston ...	...	2·2	1·2	2·2
5.	Latimer ...	...	1·8	·3	2·4
6.	Charnwood ...	...	·9	·2	2·4
7.	Wycliffe ...	...	·5	·4	1·7
8.	De Montfort ...	...	·4	·0	·6
9.	The Castle ...	...	·2	·4	1·0
10.	Westcotes ...	...	·3	·1	·9
11.	The Abbey ...	...	·4	·4	1·4
12.	Belgrave ...	...	·8	·2	1·0
13.	West Humberstone	...	·4	·6	1·3
14.	Spinney Hill	...	·4	·0	·8
15.	Knighton ...	...	·2	·0	·5
16.	Aylestone ...	...	·4	·4	1·1

N.B. The deaths occurring in the Leicester Infirmary have been distributed to their respective wards. Those occurring in the Workhouse and in the Borough Asylum, have had to be excluded, as the addresses of the patients are not obtainable. In the case of Wards 7 and 13 a deduction has been made from the population on account of the inmates of the Workhouse and Asylum respectively.

The Union Infirmary is just outside the Borough, and the deaths there are distributed to their respective wards, with the exception of the deaths of persons transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse. These have been treated in the same way as the Workhouse deaths.

TABLE 6.

Deaths in each Ward from all causes in 1915.

WARD.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
		0 to 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 60.	(Over 60 years.	Total all ages.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Zymotics.	Total.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	Convulsions.	Total.
No. 1. St. Martin's...	...	6	1	10	18	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	7	23	1	33
" 2. Newton	41	11	61	54	167	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	17	3	16	37	101	3	160
" 3. St. Margaret's	63	26	72	58	219	...	10	...	2	...	...	5	33	5	26	37	133	1	202
" 4. Wyggeston	97	48	147	105	397	...	25	...	2	1	...	5	33	18	33	110	200	3	364
" 5. Latimer	69	34	114	75	292	...	25	...	1	...	...	7	33	7	43	42	164	3	259
" 6. Charnwood	27	8	53	58	146	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	8	2	21	27	86	2	138
" 7. Wycliffe	23	6	78	122	229	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	5	21	47	150	...	223
" 8. De Montfort	13	1	41	40	95	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	5	18	69	...	92
" 9. The Castle	33	11	75	79	198	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	6	14	39	134	1	194
" 10. Westcotes	31	8	101	107	247	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	9	5	25	48	158	2	238
" 11. The Abbey	43	22	109	87	261	...	2	...	1	2	...	4	9	9	31	45	164	3	252
" 12. Belgrave	44	22	88	87	241	...	1	1	3	4	...	5	14	5	17	48	155	2	227
" 13. West Humberstone...	...	41	32	148	96	317	...	3	...	2	2	...	2	9	12	26	66	200	4	308
" 14. Spinney Hill	27	19	92	94	232	...	1	1	...	8	...	2	12	1	22	47	149	1	220
" 15. Knighton	6	6	61	78	151	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	10	23	111	3	147
" 16. Aylestone	32	9	56	61	158	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6	5	14	39	93	1	152
Union Workhouse	1	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	15	...	22
Borough Asylum	60	27	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	68	...	87
Workhouse deaths at Poor Law Infirmary	1	1	6	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	15	...	22

Deaths in Institutions have been subtracted from the Wards in which the Institutions are situated; and (except in the case of the Workhouse and Asylum) have been distributed to the Wards to which they belong. Deaths of persons transferred from the Workhouse to the Poor Law Infirmary, however, have not been distributed, as the home addresses of such persons are not obtainable.

TABLE 7.

Deaths in each Ward from Phthisis during the Ten Years, 1906-1915.

No. of WARD.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total Deaths from Phthisis in 10 years.	Average Annual Phthisis Rate.
1. St. Martin's	8	2	4	1	2	5	0	1	1	1	25	.98
2. Newton	23	12	17	15	16	26	19	20	10	16	174	1.89
3. St. Margaret's	29	20	19	13	14	23	26	26	25	26	221	1.65
4. Wyggeston	31	26	31	26	27	20	28	29	31	33	282	1.88
5. Latimer	25	32	24	24	22	26	21	28	29	43	274	1.55
6. Charnwood	19	15	11	9	10	12	6	12	6	21	121	1.39
7. Wycliffe	15	24	18	22	11	7	11	4	11	17	140	1.19
8. De Montfort	14	5	3	4	3	6	5	4	7	5	56	.76
9. The Castle	29	19	19	12	19	25	22	23	15	14	197	1.43
10. Westcotes	23	12	17	31	25	31	30	22	26	25	242	.94
11. The Abbey	25	35	33	21	26	17	19	19	23	31	249	1.15
12. Belgrave	26	20	18	24	18	12	17	23	18	17	193	1.14
13. West Humberstone	11	21	13	23	24	33	32	25	16	22	220	1.10
14. Spinney Hill	20	18	21	29	27	20	17	28	24	22	226	.82
15. Knighton	9	6	8	15	5	6	10	11	6	10	86	.51
16. Aylestone	17	3	19	12	16	9	9	12	9	14	123	.99
Union Workhouse	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...
Borough Asylum	5	2	12	9	11	5	2	6	7	4	63	...
Poor Law Infirmary (from Workhouse)	...	...	...	...	5	4	10	8	9	2	38	...
Transferable death (Ward not known)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	339	275	287	290	281	288	284	301	273	325	2943	1.30
General Infirmary	9	2	2	4	6	7	1	3	2	3	39	...
Poor Law Infirmary	...	36	30	53	36	45	53	43	48	36	380	...

N.B.—The deaths from Phthisis occurring at the Union Workhouse and at the Borough Asylum have been subtracted from Wycliffe and West Humberstone Wards respectively, but have not been distributed to the wards to which the persons belonged; whilst the deaths occurring at the General and Poor Law Infirmaries have been distributed, except in the cases of persons removed to the Poor Law Infirmary from the Workhouse, these have been treated in the same way as Workhouse deaths.

TABLE 8.

List of Midwives Practising in Leicester, January, 1916.

Name.	Registered No.	Address.
† BLYTH, EMMA ...	2,760 ...	19, Baggrave Street.
* BUCKLAR, A. A. ...	25,186 ...	135, Charnwood Street.
CARR, MARY ...	7,567 ...	46, Willow Bridge Street.
CHAMBERS, PRISCILLA ...	2,906 ...	31, Upper Charles Street.
† * COLEMAN, BEATRICE ...	36,726 ...	16, Westbourne Street.
* DAWKINS, JEMIMA ...	36,754 ...	16, Glenfield Road.
† * FISHER, ROSETTA ...	30,582 ...	61½, Higheross Street.
† * FOLWELL, MARIA ...	36,784 ...	15, Southgate Street.
† * FOOTE ADELAIDE ...	...	232, Belgrave Gate.
FREER, MARY ANN ...	406 ...	52, Marjorie Street.
GAWTHORNE, FANNY ...	30,974 ...	45, Aylestone Road.
HOWSAM, MIRIAM ...	5,223 ...	90, Sylvan Street.
† HOWE, ALICE ELIZABETH ...	4,095 ...	11, Welland Street.
† HEPPLEWHITE, EDITH MARY ...	3,865 ...	144, Narborough Road.
† * HILL, MATHILDA ...	28,009 ...	37, Denmark Road.
† * HARRATT, LIZZIE ANNIE ...	23,568 ...	27, Ross's Walk.
* HARRATT, SARAH ...	33,745 ...	27, Ross's Walk.
* HUTCHINS, ADA ...	33,774 ...	50, Melton Road.
LAPPAGE, MARY JANE ...	7,772 ...	21, Dunton Street.
* LARRAD, CHARLOTTE ...	39,711 ...	34, Quorn Road.
LAUGHTON ANNIE ...	11,389 ...	56, Moira Street.
MORRIS, ELIZABETH ...	799 ...	302, Humberstone Road.
† * NOON, LUCY ANNIE ...	30,688 ...	1, Spence Street.
SHELLEY, MARGARET ...	57 ...	71, Stanley Street.
† * SHELLEY MARGARET ...	41,910 ...	71, Stanley Street.
† SKINNER, ADA E. ...	12,276 ...	73, Lytton Road.
* SIMISTER, EDITH E. K. ...	28,446 ...	98, St. Saviour's Road.
SMITH, ROSETTA ...	5,478 ...	50 Noble Street.
WALKER EMMA ...	4,333 ...	11, Abbey Park Road.
WESTON, ADELAIDE ...	689 ...	105, Grasmere Street.
WOODWARD, CHARLOTTE ...	1,039 ...	180, Grasmere Street.
TOTAL ...	31.	

* Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

† Holds Certificate of London Obstetrical Society.

‡ Trained at Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane.

TABLE 9.

Showing Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases
in Leicester in past Years.

Year.	Phthisis.*		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Total Tuberculous Deaths.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1895	189	99	141	74	330	173
1896	220	113	128	66	348	179
1897	215	108	128	65	343	173
1898	221	109	137	68	358	177
1899	202	98	129	63	331	161
1900	230	110	144	69	374	179
1901	271	127	80	38	351	165
1902†	272	127	86	40	358	168
1903	266	123	111	51	377	175
1904	353	163	96	44	449	207
1905	288	132	87	40	375	171
1906	339	154	71	32	410	187
1907	275	124	99	44	374	169
1908	287	128	104	46	391	175
1909	290	129	82	36	372	166
1910	281	124	77	34	358	158
1911	288	126	66	28	354	155
1912	284	123	89	38	373	162
1913	301	130	82	35	383	165
1914	273	117	88	37	361	155
1915	325	143	76	33	401	177

* In comparing the Phthisis figures for the years prior to 1901 with the figures for later years, it will be noticed that an apparent increase in the phthisis rate has occurred. It will also be seen, however, that there has been a proportionate decrease in the rate for "other tubercular diseases." The explanation is that in 1901 a different method of classification was adopted whereby a certain number of cases which had hitherto been classified as other tubercular diseases were transferred to the heading of "phthisis."

† The rates for the years 1902-10 have been revised in the light of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 10.

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis in 1915:

Age Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 to 5	3	2	5
5 .. 10	1	1	2
10 .. 20	16	18	34
20 .. 30	34	37	71
30 .. 40	51	38	89
40 .. 50	41	24	65
50 .. 60	24	6	30
60 .. 70	14	7	21
70 .. 80	4	4	8
Over 80 ... ..	...	...	...
Total	188	137	325

Occupations of Persons Dying from Phthisis in 1915.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
SHOE TRADE:					
Finishers	23	...	Bakers	2	...
Clickers	12	...	Butchers	2	...
Rivettters	17	...	Porters	3	...
Pressmen	7	...	Vanmen	1	...
Machinists	1	3	Bookbinders ... ..	...	2
Various	21	6	Hawkers	5	1
			Carpenter	1	...
Total in Shoes ...	81	9	Surveyor	1	...
			Musicians	1	...
Hosiery Trade* ...	11	24	Printers	2	...
Labourers	19	...	Various	33	5
Clerks	6	1	Occupations not stated		
Tailoring Trade ...	1	5	(includes Married		
Painters	1	...	Women, Widows,		
Elastic Web Weavers	3	...	Children, and		
Cigar Hands ... ..	...	1	Persons of no		
Licensed Victuallers	1	...	occupation) ...		
Brass Polishers ...	2	...		10	89
Blacksmiths	2	...	Total	188	137

* A large number of *married* women are engaged in the Hosiery Trade, but these are not included, for in the case of deaths of married women and widows, only the husband's occupation is registered.

TABLE 11.

Showing the number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the Fourteen Years, 1902-1915.

DISEASE	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Small Pox ...	5	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	73	74	32	53	80	60	167	109	13	71	96	31	97	73
Scarlet Fever ...	11	15	4	36	52	44	29	23	15	9	13	7	5	2
Diphtheria ...	29	28	6	11	27	17	9	14	11	21	21	19	19	27
Whooping Cough ...	67	36	89	50	112	14	30	51	53	43	50	11	72	19
Enteric Fever ...	12	13	14	9	14	5	8	5	10	11	7	1	6	2
Diarrhoea ..	137	133	289	211	258	73	120	106	70	167	23	105	64	84
Erysipelas ...	6	9	6	3	2	4	5	6	3	5	5	5	9	18
Influenza ...	14	6	17	2	0	17	15	19	13	10	15	19	24	20
Puerperal Fever ...	5	3	5	7	4*	2	2	4	3	7	4	2	4	12
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS ...	359	338	466	382	549	236	385	337	191	344	234	200	300	261

TABLE 12.

Showing the number of Notification Certificates for the Principal Zymotic Diseases for the Fourteen Years, 1902-1915.

DISEASE.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Small Pox ...	18	406	307	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	826	533	554	1117	2301	1710	1206	1768	1013	1309	1298	548	577	332
Diphtheria ...	320	211	97	173	315	178	123	140	114	246	220	185	136	156
Enteric Fever ...	81	58	64	68	67	47	43	36	36	47	56	21	18	13
Erysipelas ...	225	214	239	253	158	166	162	196	156	143	170	192	258	338
Puerperal Fever ...	15	11	16	20	10	10	12	8	13	19	10	18	11	25
Phthisis ...	...	156	182	225	215	212	197	499	354	514	827*	872	730	901
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329†	138	159
Ophthalmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	55	61
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Polyomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTALS ...	1476	1389	1473	1861	3067	2323	1743	2647	1686	2278	2581	2181	1923	1994

NOTE.—Prior to the year 1900 a Local Notification Act was in force, under which first cases only in a house were notifiable. The figures, therefore, prior to that year, refer to infected "houses," not "persons."

* 424 of these were private cases, 226 from Hospitals, 154 Poor Law, 3 from Schools, and 20 from Tuberculosis Dispensary not otherwise notified.

† First became notifiable February, 1913.

TABLE 13. (L.G.B. Table 1.)

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1915 and previous Years. Borough of Leicester.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year, revised in light of 1911 Census.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.						
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District. (8)	Of Residents not registered in the District. (9)	Under 1 Year of Age.						
								Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births. (11)	Number.	Rate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
1910	226,154		5380	23.79	2601		73	278	680	126.3	2806	12.40		
1911	227,634	5160	5222	22.94	2799	12.29	110	362	679	130.0	3051	13.40		
1912	229,294	5112	5182	22.59	2826	12.32	102	393	565	109.0	3118	13.59		
1913	230,970	5222	5278	22.85	2817	12.19	126	397	680	119.3	3088	13.36		
1914	232,664	5091	5144	22.10	2996	12.87	145	431	617	119.9	3282	14.10		
1915	32,664	4832	4851	20.84	3363		195	217	596	122.8	3385	14.98		
Total population at all ages		232,664	Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)						
Number of inhabited houses		53,455								...	8,582
Average number of persons per house		4.41							

NOTE.—This Table has been filled in in accordance with the instructions given on the form supplied by the Local Government Board.
 *The population and rates for the years prior to 1911 have been revised in the light of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 14. (L.G.B. Table IV.) Borough of Leicester.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1915.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths Under 1 Year
All Causes Certified.	128	27	27	28	205	91	112	98	90	596
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	8
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	7
Convulsions ... ..	...	3	3	1	7	4	3	3	4	21
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	2	2	5	14	15	8	12	54
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	1	8	11	21	19	60
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	12	22	15	8	59
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	14	21	16	1 ⁵	68
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	8
Syphilis ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	...	10
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suffocation (overlying)	3	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	7
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations	4	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	10
Premature Birth	78	7	7	4	96	4	...	...	...	100
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	20	8	5	3	36	24	12	4	...	76
Other Causes	17	4	6	4	31	5	8	12	12	68

Nett Births in the Year (legitimate, 4,603.
(illegitimate, 248.

Nett Deaths in the Year of (legitimate infants, 551.
(illegitimate infants, 45.

MORTALITY TABLE.



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS IN 1915
ACCORDING TO CAUSE.

MORTALITY TABLE.

Deaths in the Borough of Leicester during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1915.

	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards		Over 5		All Ages		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
CLASS I.																						
SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																						
1.—Miasmatic Diseases.																						
Smallpox	Vaccinated																					
	Unvaccinated																					
Not known																						
Not stated																						
Measles	7	7	22	26	29	33	4	7									4	7	33	40	73	
Scarlet Fever			1		1					1								1	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria		1	4	9	4	10	6	7									6	7	10	17	27	
Whooping Cough	6	2	3	8	9	10													9	10	19	
Chicken Pox	1				1														1		1	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever									1	1							1	1	1	1	2	
Influenza	1				1				4	3	4	2	5	1			13	6	14	6	20	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1			1	1	1													1	1	2	
Other Miasmatic Diseases																						
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis								1	1								1	1	1	1	2	
2.—Diarrhoeal Diseases.																						
Dysentery																						
Diarrhoea	57	22	13	9	50	31							1	2			1	2	51	33	84	
Cholera																						
3.—Malarial Diseases.																						
Ague																						
Remittent Fever																						
4.—Zoogenous Diseases.																						
Cowpox, and Effects of Vaccination																						
Hydrophobia																						
Glanders																						
Splenic Fever																						

DEATHS—continued.

	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards		Over 5		All Ages, Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tapes Mesenterica, Tub. Peritonitis and Tub. Enteritis	4	...	1	1	5	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	12
Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	...	1	2	3	2	18	21	86	75	67	28	14	11	...	...	185	135	188	325
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis	4	1	3	3	7	3	8	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	18	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	...	3	1	5	1	9	3	7	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	21	8	26	35
Scrofula ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	2	...	...	8	4	8	13
Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	3	5	8	6	...	...	17	14	17	31
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
CLASS V.	13	3	8	9	21	12	45	44	107	93	108	86	92	84	3	5	355	312	376	700
LOCAL DISEASES.																				
1.—Diseases of Nervous System.																				
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	4	3	8	4	12	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	6	19	32
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Paralysis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	14	24	67	66	14	17	98	109	98	208
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	9	1	1	3	...	...	16	4	16	20
Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	6	8	7	15
Convulsions	10	11	6	3	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	30
Laryngismus Stridulus	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	5	4	2	5	11	12	11	25
Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5
2.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.																				
Pericarditis and Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	3	5	2	3	...	...	14	12	14	26
Heart Disease	8	5	2	2	10	7	13	9	16	21	46	46	84	74	13	14	172	164	171	353
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Embolism, Thrombosis	2	1	3	4	1	...	4	5	10	5	15
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	2	2	3

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3. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.

[illegible]

4.---Diseases of Digestive Organs.

[illegible]

5.—Diseases of Urinary Organs.

Nephritis ...	I	6	9	10	12	7	28
Bright's Disease (Albuminuria)	" " "	1	4	.....	1	9	4
Diseases of Bladder or Prostate	" " "	.....	.....	2	5	7	5
Calculus (Stone)	" " "	.....	.....	2	3	6	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System	" " "	.....	.....	2	3	6	4
Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

6.—Diseases of Reproductive System.

(a, ORGANS OF GENERATION.

[illegible]

DEATHS—continued.

	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards.		Over 5		All Ages.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(b) OF PARTURITION.																					
Abortion, Miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3
Other Accidents of Childbirth	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13
7.—Diseases of Integumentary System.																					
Phlegmon
Ulcer, Carbuncle...	2	1	3	2	8	2	1	...	14	5	14	5	19
Other Diseases of Skin, &c.	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4
8.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.																					
Caries and Necrosis
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis	3	1	5	...	...	1	8	1	8	9
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	5
9.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																					
Ear, Eye, Nose ...	3	2	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	7	11
10.—Diseases of Lymphatic System, &c.																					
Lymphatics and Spleen	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	4
Bronchocèle, Addison's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Quinsy
	152	113	85	47	237	160	44	34	74	81	223	194	346	309	49	74	736	692	973	852	1825

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